

## A Painful Transition In Eastern Europe

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

KONIN, Poland — As Jan Rusin, a 43-year-old coal miner, sits in his wood-paneled living room admiring the fruits of his labor under communism — a television set, comfortable furniture, a shiny modern kitchen — he wonders why he is jobless and dependent on welfare payments. Capitalism, he says, was supposed to bring him more, not less.

A few miles away in the heart of this industrial town, Elzbieta Leszczynska, creates wedding dresses in the airy basement of her two-story home. Amid the swish of brocades and laces, and the clip of scissors and sewing machines, Mrs. Leszczynska, one of Poland's new small entrepreneurs, runs a staff of 43 and sells glamorous gowns to boutiques around Poland. But, she, too, is not satisfied. Why can't she expand her business faster, she asks.

The stories are different, but the frustrating reality is the same: In Eastern Europe, capitalism cannot be built overnight. And when it comes, it comes at a price few here expected.

Working habits and egalitarian attitudes drilled into minds by 40 years of communism remain deeply embedded

five years after its collapse, making it difficult for people to work through the painful first stage of a conversion to a market economy.

Nonetheless, signs of sudden consumption stand out in once-bleak landscapes. Foreign cars with Polish license plates roar down the decrepit Warsaw-Berlin road. In Budapest, beauticians sell expensive skin creams to nouveau riche women with \$1,300 cellular telephones tucked in their pocketbooks. The highway outside Prague is dotted with new rest stops that peddle snacks and ice cream along with gasoline, just like in the West.

These three countries of the former Warsaw Pact — Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic — have moved onto the fast track, economists say. More than half the people in these nations work in private business. Small manufacturers have emerged alongside cumbersome state factories. Scores of private banks have opened, and fledgling stock markets attract investors from home and abroad.

But many Poles, Czechs and Hungarians are worse off today than they were

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## Police Seek 2 Cult Leaders, But Are They Still Alive?

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

GENEVA — Fueling speculation that some of the 48 members of a religious sect found dead here were murdered and did not commit suicide, the police in Switzerland issued an arrest warrant on Friday for the group's founder and leader, Luc Joutet, and his chief associate.

The decision suggested that the police believed that Dr. Joutet and his associate, Joseph di Membro, were not dead. The police said Dr. Joutet was not among the 38 dead members of the Solar Tradition sect that had been identified so far in Switzerland.

The arrest warrants were issued on suspicion of arson and premeditated murder. With identification of 10 badly burned victims still days away, however, the judge investigating the deaths in Granges-sur-Salvan, the mountain hamlet where these and 15 other bodies were found, was more cautious. "We still don't know if they are among the victims," Judge Jean-Pascal Ja-

quemont said of Dr. Joutet and Mr. di Membro.

On Friday night, Swiss television said the body of Mr. di Membro's wife, Jocelyn, had been identified among the dead. It said the couple's 25-year-old son, who lives in Switzerland, had also disappeared. He reportedly told friends a week ago that he was going to Italy with his father.

Evidence that what was presented as a collective suicide after the bodies were discovered Wednesday may have involved murder is nonetheless mounting. On Thursday, another investigating judge, André Piller, said some of the 23 victims found at the farming village of Chery had been administered a powerful drug before they died.

Earlier, he disclosed that 20 of the bodies had bullet wounds, 10 had plastic bags over their heads and some had their hands tied. Adding to the confusion, though, he said a letter had been found in which one victim wrote to her family that she had

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Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. envoy to the United Nations, raised the U.S. sign, indicating she wished to reply to Tariq Aziz, Iraq's deputy prime minister.

## U.S. Sends Carrier To Gulf as Iraqi Force Nears Kuwait Border

By Michael R. Gordon  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Iraq's Republican Guard troops moved toward Kuwait on Friday, prompting President Bill Clinton to send an aircraft carrier and navy and Marine forces to the region and to warn that Washington would defend its Gulf allies.

Two Republican Guard divisions, the Hammurabi and the Al Nida, left their garrisons in central and northern Iraq in the last two days and were heading south, along with supplies of ammunition and other logistics, officials said. At least one brigade has already arrived just north of the border, according to classified intelligence reports.

A senior official quoted by Reuters estimated that Iraqi forces in the area could total 40,000 to 50,000.

At the Pentagon, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said the Iraqi troop movements "are not routine and are not typical of what we've seen in the past and therefore cause us concern."

U.S. officials said they thought the troop deployments were probably a bluff designed to encourage the UN Security Council to lift economic sanctions imposed after Iraq's defeat against overwhelming U.S. force three years ago.

At a White House press conference, Mr. Clinton said he would not permit Baghdad to intimidate the United Nations into taking such a move.

"It would be a grave mistake for Saddam Hussein to believe for any reason that the United States would have weakened its resolve on the same issues that involved us

in that conflict just a few years ago," Mr. Clinton said, referring to the Iraqi president.

But chastened by the failure to anticipate the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, officials said they could not be sure of President Saddam's intentions. Despite its defeat, Iraq has never acknowledged Kuwait's autonomy, maintaining its claim to the territory.

Mr. Clinton ordered a U.S. aircraft carrier and a Marine amphibious group to the area, and put U.S. Army troops on alert. Britain said it was sending a ship.

[A Pentagon official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Mr. Clinton also sent ships loaded with heavy weaponry, normally based on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia. The Associated Press reported. He added that Mr. Clinton had increased air reconnaissance of the region.]

The United States has only 12,000 troops in the entire Gulf region, and 11 ships two of which can fire Tomahawk cruise missiles. But an aircraft carrier is five days away from the region.

A brigade of army equipment is stored in Kuwait for use by U.S. troops if they are flown there.

Administration officials said that other military options were being considered. Among them are: moving another cruiser to the Red Sea within cruise-missile firing range of Iraq, sending more planes, and moving the Maritime Preposition Ships, huge floating warehouses of tanks and other Marine weapons at Diego Garcia.

The United Nations is scheduled to take up the issue of continuing the sanctions

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## Seoul Criticizes U.S., Urging Harder Stance on North

By James Sterngold  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — After weeks of watching in frustration and silence as the United States tries to negotiate a halt to North Korea's nuclear program, President Kim Young Sam of South Korea lashed out in an interview on Friday, criticizing what he characterized as America's lack of knowledge of North Korea and its over eagerness to compromise.

In surprisingly direct language, Mr. Kim attacked Washington's basic stance in the discussions with North Korea as, in effect, naive and overly flexible.

He insisted that the North Korean government was on the verge of an economic and political crisis that could sweep it from power, and argued that Washington should stiffen, not ease, its position, putting pressure on

Pyeongyang to abandon its suspected nuclear weapons program.

Diplomats and senior officials in the Clinton administration have maintained that such pressure might drive North Korea's Communist regime into a corner and bring the Koreans dangerously close to a devastating war, not a deal.

But Mr. Kim expressed deep doubts about whether the North Koreans could be trusted to live up to any agreements, and whether the American negotiators understood this.

"We should resolve the issue through dialogue," he said. "There is nothing wrong with that. The problem is we think we know North Korea better than anyone. We have spoken with North Korea more than 400 times. It didn't get us anywhere. They are not sincere."

Mr. Kim added, pointedly, "The important thing is that the United States should not be led on by the manipulations of North Korea."

The normally placid Mr. Kim made these comments during a spirited hour-long interview with a group of visitors from The New York Times, led by the newspaper's publisher, Arthur O. Sulzberger Jr.

Mr. Kim was clearly unhappy that South Korea had been denied any position in the negotiations, currently underway in Geneva, and yet had been criticized for counseling toughness.

He asserted that compromise might only prolong the life of the North Korean regime and send the wrong signal to the leadership in Pyongyang.

"We should not make more concessions in the future,"

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### Kiosk

#### Haiti Approves Limited Amnesty

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (WP) — The Haitian Parliament agreed Friday on limited political amnesty for leaders of the coup that toppled President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. But it denied them the sweeping pardon they sought and instead passed legislation that could still expose them to charges of murder, rape and corruption.

The measure says President Aristide will decide who gets amnesty.

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## 2 Spies for the Stasi Spell Out the Damage Done

By Steve Vogel  
Washington Post Service

DUSSELDORF, Germany — In a bar in Mainz in 1968, after Rainer Rupp had joined an anti-government demonstration, a new acquaintance bought the 22-year-old university student some soup and a beer and suggested that more than protest was needed to change the system.

"One man can achieve as much as an army," Mr. Rupp recalls his new friend, who called himself Kurt, as saying.

With his British-born wife, Ann-Christine, Mr. Rupp went on to inflict as much potential damage to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as any army in the Warsaw Pact.

Mr. Rupp, 49, a former NATO employee who operated with the East German cover name of Topex, is at the center of the most serious spy case in the history of the Western alliance. The Ruppas, along with two of their accused East German control

officers, went on trial here this week on charges of treason.

From 1977 until shortly after the Berlin Wall fell in 1989, Mr. Rupp testified, he delivered information including material classified by NATO as "cosmic top secret" to the Stasi, the East German security service, which passed it to the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency.

Among the materials prosecutors say were passed on were highly secret documents on weapon developments among the NATO nations, including nuclear arms.

The Soviet bloc was provided with "all essential plans for the military forces" of various NATO countries, according to prosecutors. Included were planning strategies concerning the use of nuclear weapons in the event of war, reports on NATO alarm systems, troop deployments together with their weaponry and numbers, results from exercises, and reports on the

Strategic Defense Initiative, the Reagan administration's missile defense plan.

Such information would have been priceless to the Warsaw Pact had war broken out, officials say.

Also revealed to the Soviet bloc was what NATO knew about its potential enemy's strengths and weaknesses: analysis and situation reports on developments within the armies of the Warsaw Pact and NATO analyses on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Ann-Christine Rupp, code-named Turquoise, delivered, from 1972 to 1980, information about NATO communications systems, planned and active operations of the alliance security service and the status of spy cases, prosecutors charge.

The Topex case shows serious gaps in NATO's security, analysts say. Rainer Rupp was hired by NATO — after being cleared by West German security — even

though he had been in the employ of the Stasi for more than eight years. Thousands of documents were taken out of NATO headquarters in Brussels and photographed by Mr. Rupp at his home.

In his testimony, Mr. Rupp described being radicalized during the student demonstrations that swept West Germany and Western Europe in 1968, and said his friendship with Kurt, the acquaintance from Mainz, "gave me a direction."

Eventually, Kurt identified himself as working for the Stasi. By the end of the year, Mr. Rupp had accompanied him to East Berlin and met Stasi contacts. He signed a statement vowing to work for the Stasi and to keep silent. He was told to complete his studies and launch his career, he said; during visits to East Berlin he was trained in espionage.

"I was absolutely convinced that NATO

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## Jobless Rate In U.S. Falls To 4-Year Low

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

U.S. unemployment fell below 6 percent for the first time in four years, the government reported Friday. But signs of a slight moderation in the torrid pace of U.S. economic growth eased fears of an imminent rise in interest rates.

The U.S. Labor Department revealed that job growth was robust in September but somewhat less so than expected as the economy created 239,000 jobs outside the farm sector.

"The heat has been turned down, but the U.S. economy is still on the boil," said Robert DiClemente, a senior economist at Salomon Brothers in New York.

The September jobless rate, at 5.9 percent, down from 6.1 percent in August, was the lowest since the 5.8 percent of October 1990.

The report had been anxiously awaited by the financial markets for any signs of inflation that might push the U.S. Federal Reserve to resume tightening interest rates. Its policymakers chose to leave rates unchanged when they met on Sept. 27.

Long-term bond yields, which had briefly touched 8 percent before the data were announced, fell back slightly on the news. The dollar firmed against major European currencies. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 21.87 to close at 3,797.43.

But analysts said it was far too early to bury fears of resurgent American inflation and of sharp rises in interest rates.

Analysts said that although the figure for job creation was less than expected, it still offered little signs of the much-anticipated cooling off in the U.S. economy. That in turn means that financial markets will continue to fear that the United States is bumping up against the limits of its capacity to fill job openings and produce

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## Fields of Glory, Now Fields of Drugs

By William Branigin  
Washington Post Service

PELELIU, Palau — As United States forces fought their way across the Pacific 50 years ago in their drive toward Japan, this island east of the Philippines was supposed to be a way station easily taken. Instead, the battle of Peleliu became one of the most hellish of World War II.

It has been called the "forgotten battle" of the Pacific war. In hindsight, it was "an island too far," a battle that never should have been fought.

At the time, the Sept. 15, 1944, assault on the island, which is six miles long and two miles wide (10 by 3 kilometers) was aimed at protecting the flank of General Douglas MacArthur's impending invasion of the Japanese-occupied Philippines. But the island proved irrelevant for that purpose, and instead of the three-day rout predicted by a U.S. Marine general the fighting dragged on for two and a half months.

The battle marked a Japanese change of strategy in which all-out counterattacks at invasion beaches and suicidal charges gave way to more defensive tactics designed to bleed the invaders in battles of attrition. The devastating results helped persuade U.S. strategists that an invasion of Japan would cost more than a million American casualties.

When more than 100 American veterans of the battle gathered here last month to commemorate the 50th anniversary of their landing, they found an island much different from the bomb-scarred wasteland they left behind.

Today, the lushly jungled former battleground is known for marijuana, the main cash crop of the Palau island group to which Peleliu belongs. In valleys where troops of the 1st Marine Division fought, farmers now grow a high-quality strain of marijuana that has found a clientele in Guam and Hawaii.

Peleliu's 600 inhabitants generally resent raids staged in recent years by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. When agents hired a light plane to survey the island last year, farmers fired pellet guns at it, cracking the windshield.

In 1992, more than 75 armed U.S. agents from Guam and Hawaii descended on Peleliu in camouflage fatigues and uprooted more than 11,000 marijuana plants. The raid alarmed residents and drew complaints from the Peleliu government and the Palau president, Kuniwo Nakamura. In 1989, a U.S. raiding party arrested 13 people in Palau, including influential politicians, on heroin trafficking charges.

Now, however, the Drug Enforcement Administration and other U.S. agencies no longer have jurisdiction here. On Oct. 1, Palau formally became independent after 47 years as a U.S.-administered United Nations trust territory, and law enforcement officials fear the change will remove restraints on the marijuana trade.

Hinno Soalabial, the governor of Peleliu, disputes that view.

"There are marijuana plantations here, but very few, not like before," he said. Chewing betel nut, a mild stimulant, as he spoke, Mr. Soalabial said that "law enforcement and the national government are very strict" on marijuana growing. "We are trying to clean it up," he said.

The marijuana plantations are off-limits to outsiders. Near Horseshoe Valley, the scene of fierce fighting 50 years ago, a guide warned visitors not to venture up a dangerous path that he said led to marijuana

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POLISHING THE BRASS — A worker cleaning a statue of Douglas MacArthur on Friday at Palo, on the Philippine island of Leyte, in preparation for the celebration of the landing of U.S. and Allied troops 50 years ago.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	21.87	Up	0.13%
3797.43		118.00	
The Dollar			
	Fri. close	previous close	
DM	1.547	1.544	
£	1.5885	1.5908	
¥	100.605	99.835	
FF	5.2855	5.278	



## Magistrates Strike At Berlusconi Firm

ROME — The police raided the Milan headquarters of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's media empire on Friday, stepping up the clash between Mr. Berlusconi and anti-corruption magistrates.

Judicial sources said the search, ordered by Milan's elite investigators, was linked to inquiries into possible irregularities at Telepiu, a pay television channel partly owned by Mr. Berlusconi's Fininvest holding company.

News of the overnight search was yet another blow to the image of the prime minister. His supporters have accused the magistrates of plotting to bring him down.

It coincided with an opinion poll that showed Mr. Berlusconi trailing in popularity for

the first time behind the neo-Fascist leader, Gianfranco Fini, a key ally in his coalition.

The CIRM survey for L'Espresso magazine said that 35 percent of respondents named Mr. Fini as their choice to lead the center-right, as against 27 percent for Mr. Berlusconi.

Shares, government bonds and the lira all slid on the news as Italian markets, shaken by fears of a government collapse as a result of the dispute between Mr. Berlusconi and the magistrates, again took flight.

Mr. Berlusconi went on a war footing this week against Milan's chief prosecutor, Francesco Saverio Borrelli.

The cabinet filed a complaint on Thursday accusing Mr. Borrelli of seeking to undermine the government after he hinted in a newspaper interview that investigators were closing in on Mr. Berlusconi himself in the Telepiu inquiry.

Mr. Borrelli subsequently denied that the prime minister, who has retained ownership of Fininvest, was about to be implicated.

Mr. Berlusconi dismissed talk on Friday that his government could fall over the dispute, branding the suggestions "rumors crafted spread on foreign stock exchanges."

"I hear talk of a new institutional government, of an institutional crisis, of conflict, of war, of who knows what else," he said. "The only institutional thing here is the usual gossip of old-style politics."

The investigating team, including the leading anti-corruption magistrate, Antonio Di Pietro, expressed full support for the chief prosecutor on Friday over the government complaint.

The judicial sources said financial police had taken away two computer floppy disks as evidence during a search of the Fininvest company offices between 1 A.M. and 3 A.M.

The search, in the presence of the Fininvest president, Fedele Confalonieri, followed questioning Thursday night of a Fininvest business manager, Oliver Novick, the sources said.



FOR THE FALLEN — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, left, and Interior Minister Jacques Pasqua, right, mourning three policemen at a funeral Friday in Paris. The officers were killed by a young couple after a wild chase.

## Nasrin Rejects Paris's Longer Visa Offer

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Accused of cowardice in appeasing Muslim fanaticism, the French authorities on Friday offered a longer visa to the Bangladeshi writer Taslima Nasrin, only to have her overture spurned.

"I will not come to France for the moment," Dr. Nasrin was quoted as saying from her home in Sweden, where she lives in exile. She fled her country under a death threat from Islamic fundamentalists over her book "Shame," which depicts Muslim persecution of Bangladesh's Hindu minority.

While refusing the compromise proposal of staying in France for a few days instead of the one-day visa offered initially, Dr. Nasrin said that she might visit France in the coming weeks, "provided I can travel about and meet the same people originally scheduled."

But she did not soften her earlier criticism of the French authorities' action in initially trying to limit her planned week-long trip. She had termed it "an insult."

The episode blew up overnight into a political embarrassment because of sensitivities about Islamic fundamentalism. Civil unrest in Algeria, with its potential for spillover in France, has become an issue in the political campaign under way for the French presidential election next spring.

French intellectuals and opposition socialists denounced the government on Friday, saying had it displayed cowardice and had made France look ridiculous. How could Sweden afford to protect Dr. Nasrin, they asked, while the government in Paris spent heavily protecting China's leaders against human rights protesters.

The immediate uproar about Dr. Nasrin's treatment contrasted with the earlier complacency in France about the plight of Salman Rushdie, the British writer of Indian origin who had to go into hiding to escape Islamic fanatics who accused him of blasphemy of Islam. It took three years, under the previous Socialist government, before he was finally allowed to visit Paris in 1993.

In the case of Dr. Nasrin, the atmosphere is different because of mounting concern in Paris in recent weeks over the murders and kidnappings of intellectuals and popular ethnic entertainers in Algeria by Islamic fundamentalists.

Fears that these terrorists could start operating in France, and not any realistic concern for Dr. Nasrin's safety or that of her audiences, prompted the decision in Paris to limit her prominence, French media said.

The government's embarrassment has been heightened because the episode again revealed splits in Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's conservative government.

Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, despite his tough anti-fundamentalist stance, is widely suspected of helping block Dr. Nasrin's visa. But he publicly put the blame on Foreign Minister Alain Juppé, who has pressed for dialogue with Algeria's underground Muslim movements. It was Mr. Juppé who was then obliged to make the offer of a compromise.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### New Term Would Be Last, Kohl Says

BONN (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl confirmed Friday that if he won the Oct. 16 general election it would be his final four years in office.

Mr. Kohl, chancellor three times since 1982, has outlasted Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher. He and President François Mitterrand are the last two Cold War figures still in power.

The latest polls give Mr. Kohl a slight edge over his Social Democratic opponent, Rudolf Scharping.

### Austrian Warns of Rightist Coalition

VIENNA (Reuters) — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, bidding for a third four-year term, warned Friday that a coalition between conservatives and the far right after Sunday's elections would harm Austria.

Mr. Vranitzky said he was taking seriously a threat from the conservative Austrian People's Party to end their eight-year coalition with his Social Democratic Party. "We have made it an important point in our own campaign to warn the Austrian electorate that this might be a possibility which in my view, and the view of many others, would mean great damage to Austria," he said.

Leaders of the Austrian People's Party, including Foreign Minister Alois Mock, have hinted during the closing stages of the election campaign that their party could seek an alliance with the far right Freedom Party of Austria, led by Jörg Haider.

### Plague Kills 4 More in Western India

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — India reported four more deaths from pneumonic plague on Friday, raising the official toll to 36 in a three-week outbreak.

Senior health officials said three of the deaths were in the west coast city of Surat, where the first fatality was reported on Sept. 19. A total of 52 people have died in the city. The other death was in the western state of Maharashtra near its border with Gujarat, where Surat lies.

Government health officials say they are convinced the outbreak is under control, and some foreign governments are cautiously lifting stringent controls imposed to keep the plague in India. Some, mostly in the Gulf, barred anyone and virtually everything — including mail — from India.

### For the Record

An overcrowded wooden boat believed to be carrying illegal immigrants to Puerto Rico caught fire and sank Friday off the Dominican Republic. Four people died and 26 were missing. (AP)

Hindus and Muslims clashed in a crowded marketplace in Bangalore, India, near a mosque Friday in a riot sparked by a language dispute. At least four people were killed and 83 were injured in the violence. (AP)

### The Interpol Chief's Speedy Debut

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The new chairman of Interpol, the international police body, was caught speeding in central Stockholm within days of his appointment, a Swedish daily reported Friday.

The chairman, Björn Eriksson, was quoted by the Expressen as saying he had been on urgent police business — going to a television interview in connection with his new job — when he was pulled over.

Mr. Eriksson, who also is commissioner of Sweden's national police, was stopped for driving his Saab at 46 kilometers per hour (29 miles per hour) in a 30-kilometer-per-hour zone, Expressen said. He faces a 1,200 kronor (\$160) fine under Sweden's draconian traffic regulations and could have lost his driver's license if he had been driving 50 kilometers per hour.

"I was on urgent business in connection with my duties," Mr. Eriksson told the newspaper. "I don't think I should pay any fines."

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Lufthansa and Thai Airways in Deal

PARIS (Bloomberg) — Lufthansa is set to form a partnership with Thai Airways International, giving the German carrier a hub in Bangkok that it can use to route passengers to destinations within Southeast Asia, a Lufthansa official said Friday.

Lufthansa already has a partnership with United Airlines. The links with Thai Airways will vastly broaden its network to give it greater access to the Asian continent.

Buses were running Friday in downtown Johannesburg after drivers ended a strike in which scores of abandoned buses clogged streets and shut down the city center the previous day. (AP)

A threatened 24-hour London Underground strike failed to materialize Friday as most workers showed up and kept the system running, an Underground spokesman said. (AFP)

Cambodian authorities have warned tourists not to go to temples in the famous Angkor complex at night because of land mines placed in the area to keep bandits from plundering the site's many antiquities. (AP)

Burma and Singapore have agreed to operate charter flights between Rangoon and the ancient city of Mandalay, the Mirror newspaper said. In addition to the tourist charter flights, Air Mandalay, a Singapore company, will run a shuttle service between Rangoon and Mandalay four times weekly. (AFP)

## U.S. Admits Tie to Haiti Militia Chief

By Stephen Engelberg  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The head of one of Haiti's most infamous paramilitary groups was a paid informant for American intelligence for two years and was receiving money from the United States while his associates committed murders and other acts of political repression, United States government officials said Friday.

The officials said that Emmanuel (Toto) Constant, the head of the FRAPH organization, was dropped from the Central Intelligence Agency payroll last spring after questions arose about his reliability as a source and his group's activities.

Clinton administration officials have vehemently denied providing any aid or support to the group, which has been implicated in human-rights abuses since the September 1991 coup against the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide. They said the payments to Mr. Constant were small and were part of efforts to gather information from every part of the Haitian political spectrum.

It has been previously reported that leading figures in the Haitian military and police were on the CIA payroll, and government officials acknowledged last year that the Haitian intelligence service trained by the agency was engaged in drug-running and political violence.

The disclosure of Mr. Constant's ties to the CIA, first reported by The Nation magazine and detailed further in The Washington Post, are significant because his group, FRAPH, has spearheaded attacks against supporters of Father Aristide.

In the Nation article, Mr. Constant is quoted as saying he was encouraged to form FRAPH by Colonel Patrick Collins, an American military officer who served in 1991 as defense attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Port-au-Prince.

## Failed Iran Uprising Sheds a Defiant Light

By Nora Boustany  
Washington Post Service

QAZVIN, Iran — Residents had posted a white welcome sign. They baked sweets and melted a ton of sugar with crushed wild berries to make sherbat, a festive fruit drink. Everything was ready to celebrate the birth of a new Iranian province, with Qazvin as its capital.

Gnawed to their radios in anticipation of the announcement that would have brought pride, glory and state funds to this once historic city of flower-lined avenues, the people of Qazvin were startled, then enraged, when the news from Tehran hit like a thunderbolt. Their day of joy turned into disappointment, defiance and death.

On Aug. 3, Parliament shattered promises by President Hashemi Rafsanjani and Inter-

ior Minister Ali Mohammed Behsharati to separate this Persian-speaking region, with its 1.4 million people, from the less populous Turkish-speaking province of Zanjan. The motion to form a new province was defeated, 105 to 103.

As word spread, a mob began smashing windows and overturning cars as it headed toward the bazaar. The revolt was led by local religious leaders, supporters of the Tehran government.

"They have given our rights to Zanjanis!" they bellowed through the streets, ordering shops to close.

A pharmacist who watched from his shop as mayhem engulfed the city center said the mob leader "headed for the bazaar, and when they came back there were 5,000."

For 24 hours, orders to subdue the uprising were issued to nearby army garrisons, but they went unheeded. The next day, members of Parliament who came to appease the residents

were beaten and chased out of town, and the riotous crowds swelled in numbers and rage.

Eventually, the National Security Council ordered a special anti-riot force of 10,000 men from Tehran into Qazvin as the disturbances continued; it also dispatched units of the popular militia, the Basij, to close off all the roads leading here.

By the time calm was restored, at least 50 residents were dead and more than 100 wounded, hospital sources said.

The turmoil in Qazvin, 160 kilometers (100 miles) northwest of Tehran, was seen by many observers as a watershed event, not because it threatened the regime, but because it proved that defiance by government supporters was possible and that the armed forces were reluctant to be drawn into a showdown with the populace.

After the rioting, several military commanders warned the country's leadership against using the army as a tool of oppression, according to diplomats in Tehran and Iranian dissidents

abroad who cited letters from several commanders to Iran's supreme spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.

Now there is quiet gratitude on the streets of Qazvin and the country in general for the army's sensitivity to the mood of its people. As during the days of the shah, when the army hesitated to shoot at anti-government demonstrators, this was seen as an ominous signal that having the instruments of power is not a guarantee of popularity or acceptance.

"When the regime cannot face the people, they will bring mercenaries to shoot at them," a shopkeeper said of the special unit that came to suppress the uprising. He said they had mounted rocket launchers on jeeps "and shot in the air to scare us."

"The army never participated," he added. "We all love the army very much, because they did not collaborate, and the people here like the local police because they did not interfere or turn against us."

## Zhirinovskiy Exits Parliament Over Airport Incident

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The ultranationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, incensed because he was barred from landing at a Russian airport last week, stormed out of Parliament on Friday and withdrew his party from the legislative body.

The walkout touched off Parliament's first crisis since it convened Wednesday for its fall session. The Communist and Agrarian parties proclaimed solidarity with Mr. Zhirinovskiy and refused to participate in voting.

Mr. Zhirinovskiy, leader of the Liberal Democratic Party, said the authorities at Kemerovo airport in western Siberia refused to allow his plane to land for refueling last Saturday en route to North Korea.

"Our party is being persecuted, stifled and repressed everywhere," Mr. Zhirinovskiy said after leaving the session.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Atlanta Will Stick It to Gun Purchasers

All guns sold in Atlanta and elsewhere in Georgia's Fulton County soon will carry warning labels similar to the ones on cigarette packs.

This week, county commissioners unanimously approved an ordinance requiring guns to carry a label that says:

*Know The Facts*  
If you have a gun at home: You are 3 times more likely to be killed by, or to kill, someone in your home. You are 8 times more likely to be killed by, or to kill, a family member or intimate acquaintance. You or a family member are 5 times more likely to commit suicide.

The label also includes safety tips, and gun dealers must display two posters with similar information.

County Commissioner John O'Callaghan, who sponsored the measure, said Fulton County, with a population of 670,000, had 229 gun-related deaths last year.

The law is the first of its kind in the United States, according to Paul Blackman of the National Rifle Association in Washington. It takes effect Nov. 1.

### Short Takes

The size of the hole in the ozone layer is holding steady. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said satellite measurements showed the ozone hole over the Antarctic region had a surface area of 9 million square miles, about the size of North America. That's just below the record size hole of 9.4 million square miles set in 1992. Ozone, a molecule made up of three atoms of oxygen, forms a thin layer about 3 millimeters thick, which absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun. A hole in

this layer occurs over Antarctica between late August and early October, and usually breaks up in November. The hole is caused primarily by chlorine products from human activities, such as electronics and refrigeration.

Doctors have been using the wrong symbol for medicine for nearly 100 years. Now the Minnesota Medical Association is out to set them straight. The symbol known as the caduceus is two snakes entwined around a staff beneath a pair of wings. But the caduceus is the symbol of Hermes, the Greek god of commerce, also known as the messenger god. The correct symbol for health care, according to an article in the October issue of the association's journal, *Minnesota Medicine*, is the staff of Asclepius, the Greek god of medicine: a single snake wrapped around a crude staff, without wings. "If it's got wings on it, it's really not the symbol of medicine; some may find it hard to believe but it's true," an association spokesman said.

International Herald Tribune.

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## *Kennedys' Senate Seat: 40 of 42 Years (and Counting?)*

## Republican Comes Under Fire in California

Ms. Feinstein countered that she had nothing to do with the numerous articles about Mr. Huffington's wife, some of them contending that she was the "power" behind Mr. Huffington and others saying that she was once a "minister of light" in the religious cult. (NYT)

The news conference came as an increasingly fractious Congress struggled to go home for elections in which Democrats are expected to suffer heavy losses. Mr. Clinton appeared perplexed by the sour mood of voters and their resentment toward incumbents. (AP)

Effective with the 1994 tax year, household employers would have to pay Social Security and Medicare taxes on any worker earning at least \$1,000 a year, up from the current threshold of \$50 a quarter. Teenage baby-sitters would be exempt. The problems with the tax were brought to light when it was revealed that Mr. Clinton's first choice for attorney general, Zoë Baird, had not paid Social Security taxes for her child-care worker.

Senator Tom Daschle, Democrat of South Dakota, after a bill to regulate lobbyists fell victim to a tide of telephone calls generated by the lobbyists themselves: "The truth had nothing to do with it. It was probably the best-coordinated misinformation campaign since health care." (AP)

But in 1994, Mr. Kennedy is facing a young shark of a Republican challenger, Mitt Romney, a venture capitalist who came out of the mid-September Republican primary even with

But if the message is familiar, the times clearly have changed. Six years ago, just as he was winning a fifth full term, the reputation of liberals began to plummet in Massachusetts. The state's Democratic governor, Michael S.

"Because," she said, "Min is the total opposite of Ted Kennedy in philosophy — and everything else."

"Following Ted would be Joe," he said, referring to Mr. Kennedy's nephew, who is a House member from Cambridge.

"He's popular, young and doesn't carry the same political baggage," Mr. Ronney said.

"Now is the time to replace Ted, or we'll have Joe for the next 30 years."

Private polls reportedly show Mr. Kennedy re-establishing a lead, and confidence in his camp is clearly higher than it was two weeks ago. But at least two debates lie ahead, and those are viewed as posing opportunities for Mr. Romney and risks for Mr. Kennedy.

**O.J. Simpson and a bailiff looking at an attorney's laptop computer screen.**

Mr. Simpson is accused of murdering his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and Ronald Goldman, on June 12. Testimony is expected to begin within a month.

● **A Marine who denies being a lesbian** has agreed to an honorable discharge in exchange for allowing military records to show she left because she had had sex with a woman, Lance Corporal Elena G. Martinez, 21, of the New River Marine Air Station, North Carolina, said she agreed to the discharge so she could get on with her life. The allegations stem from rumors in 1991 that she twice kissed women and once danced suggestively with women in a nightclub.

- **The U.S. Supreme Court will decide whether states may limit the benefits paid to some welfare recipients who have lived there less than a year. The court voted to review rulings that said a California law imposing such limits violated new residents' constitutional right of interstate travel.**

● A male nurse in Tampa, Florida, was charged with raping four unconscious women in a hospital recovery room after they had undergone surgery. AP, NYT

[illegible]



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Let the Haitians Decide

It should be up to Haitians to decide what kind of amnesty to grant to Haiti's coup leaders. The Clinton administration is right to leave the details to the country's elected authorities. Washington's guiding principle should be to restore self-government and rule of law to Haiti and bring American troops back home at the earliest feasible date.

The agreement that former President Jimmy Carter reached with Generals Raoul Cédras and Philippe Biamby last month committed those generals to retire as soon as Haiti's Parliament voted a "general amnesty" into law. But it also said they would retire no later than Oct. 15 even if no amnesty were enacted.

Haiti's Parliament is now considering a measure introduced by President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's acting justice minister that would pardon military leaders for political acts like the Sept. 30, 1991, coup, but not for any responsibility they may have for torture, rapes, arson and the deaths of some 3,000 civilians. The divided Parliament may not be able to pass any amnesty law by Oct. 15.

In a country as riven by hatreds and suspicions as Haiti, full punishment of all those involved in the military's reign of terror would likely fuel future cycles of violent retribution. But without some accountability for the atrocities so many Haitians endured, there can be no hope of real reconciliation or even civil peace.

Father Aristide seems to recognize both halves of the equation, but remains vague about where he will strike the balance. Washington should encourage reconciliation while honoring its own undertakings under the Carter agreement.

It should also help Haiti develop, for the first time, a fair and reliable judicial system, a task that on the most optimistic estimates will take at least a year.

The Carter agreement gave U.S. forces unopposed entry into Haiti in return for temporary recognition of the military authorities. It offered military leaders a safe and face-saving exit from power and from the country, provided they acted before Oct. 15, the date now set for Father Aristide's return. If no broad amnesty is passed by that time, Generals Cédras and Biamby will have to calculate whether it is in their own best interests to go quietly, as they agreed, or try to hang on.

The United States, on the other hand, must live up to its own commitments. But the Carter agreement does not commit Washington to delivering an amnesty. Only Haiti's Parliament can do that.

If that Parliament is wise, it will pass a generous political amnesty covering all offenses directly related to the seizure and exercise of power during the coup years, but not including criminal violence against civilians.

Since the new authorities will be unable to institute credible prosecutions for at least another year, they might use that time to establish a truth commission, on the model of Chile and El Salvador, to establish an inventory of injustices done, without necessarily establishing individual criminal responsibility.

In the end, the only legitimate authority for deciding these questions is Haiti's elected government. Restoring its sovereign authority is what this intervention is supposed to be about.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Mud in Democracy's Eye

This will go into the record books as perhaps the worst U.S. Congress — least effective, most destructive, nastiest — in 50 years. The wisdom of the moment is that the dismal record represents a victory for the Republicans. They succeeded in blocking much of the Clinton agenda, and a government in which the Democrats controlled both elected branches was pretty much brought to a halt. The theory is that the Republicans will somehow pay less of a price for having been obstructionists than the Democrats will for not having made the system work.

The Republicans will richly deserve what they get if that isn't true. But it is also a myth to claim that they bear entire responsibility for the failure that has occurred. The Democrats brought a major part of the wreckage on themselves. This week it was mainly (though not entirely) Republicans who put the economy at risk for political reasons by holding up the trade bill in the House — but that was only after last week's single self-indulgent Democrat, Senator Ernest Hollings, did the same in the Senate. Mr. Hollings, in turn, was able to do so only because the administration miscalculated and held out too long on some issues before sending the bill for a vote.

Campaign finance reform was killed by a Republican filibuster in the Senate, but only after House Democrats did their part by stalling on the bill for a year. Nor did the president, who is ostensibly a great supporter of reform, do more in all that time than cover himself by uttering a few plausibly lukewarm words in its behalf. A lobbying and gifts reform bill was also left for dead by the Democrats. The only good news is that this mud fight finally winds down, in that it is hard to imagine much worse.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Polish Censors in Retreat

Just two weeks ago, Poland seemed about to take a giant step back from freedom. The lower house of Parliament, dominated by a coalition of former Communists and their allies, overwhelmingly passed a bill called the Official State Secrets Act, which would stifle the lively independent media that have grown up over the past four years.

The upper house, with the same parties in control, was expected to approve the bill as well, perhaps as soon as this week. But the Polish press fought back and, although the danger has not completely passed, the censors are now in retreat.

Upper house action is stalled, lower house leaders are having second thoughts and President Lech Walesa promises to veto the bill if it reaches his desk in anything like its present form.

The secret act would prohibit reporting on 71 broad areas of government activity, including arms contracts, international financial negotiations and basic principles of foreign policy.

Penalties for unauthorized release of such "secret" information ranged as high

as 10 years in prison. The act would also authorize officials to withhold other information on grounds of professional secrecy. Such restrictions would permit governments to escape accountability for public policies and would thwart exposure of the official corruption that often accompanies the change from state to market economy.

Official secrets acts are a European tradition. Poland's old statute, promulgated under martial law in 1982, was even more restrictive, but it has gone unenforced since communism fell. Poland now has some of the best newspapers in the new Eastern Europe.

Continued public access to sensitive official information is vital to Polish goals such as developing a healthy stock market and joining the European Union. A free press can also help alert a newly democratic society to signs of totalitarian backsliding, as the present episode indicates.

The old ruling parties may be back in power in Poland, but they have been usefully reminded that they can no longer rule in the old way.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Leftist Joker Enlivens the German Political Deck

By Tom Reiss

NEW YORK — What do a 22-year-old punk rocker, Bismarck's great-grandson and an 81-year-old former U.S. Army officer have in common?

All are leaders of the Party of Democratic Socialism, or PDS, the successor to the East German Communist Party.

Although largely discredited in the Western media as the legacy of a corrupt and cruel regime, the party is actually a popu-

lancers at its campaign rallies, yet feminism is high on its list of protest causes.

Although the party's supporters are on average older than those of any other party, its leaders know its future depends on appealing to Germany's youthful left. Thus its candidates call for lowering the voting age to 16.

Young East Germans hit the streets in 1989 to protest the fading Communist regime, and although it seems contradictory that they have joined the Communists' successor party, they have hardly come around to Stalinism.

Rather, they want to have the revolution they were denied when East Germany crumbled. Except now the "oppressive" government happens to be run by conservatives in Bonn.

In conservative Bavaria, the party has transformed an unwinnable situation into first-rate publicity by running Bismarck's great-grandson, Count Heinrich von Einsiedel. The erudite former Luftwaffe pilot — turned anti-Nazi resistance fighter — sparkles on talk shows. His aristocratic background helps shake up the public perception of the party.

In the crucial parliamentary race for the Berlin center district, the party's candidate is Stefan Heym, one of East Germany's best known dissident writers.

A Jew, he fled Hitler to become an American citizen, only to return to East

Germany to escape McCarthyism. But Mr. Heym, now 81, further belies the ex-Communist stereotype. All his books were banned in East Germany.

A string of strong electoral showings began in December 1993 in eastern Brandenburg state, where the party unexpectedly came in second place, beating Mr. Kohl's party, the Christian Democrats.

It also had good success in the European Parliament elections in June. In the eastern state of Saxony-Anhalt, a Social Democrat-Green coalition had to cut a deal with the PDS in order to govern.

The party's strategy is to use regional resentment as a springboard to national influence, much as Bavaria's arch-conservative Christian Socialists have as a part of Chancellor Kohl's governing coalition.

Polls show that at least three Democratic Socialist candidates are likely to win their races this month, which would enable the party to enter Parliament. It would be given about 30 deputies in the 656-seat Bundestag.

This would present a major opportunity for Mr. Kohl's rivals, the Social Democrats. If the two socialist parties and the Greens win a combined majority in Parliament, they could form a coalition and knock the ruling Christian Democrats out of power. For the first time since World War II the left-of-center could enjoy a parliamentary majority.

But the presence of the reformed Communists is also a danger for the moderate left, reviving old fears of a "red bloc" and polarizing the electorate. It risks destroy-

ing 40 years' work by moderates who led the Social Democrats away from revolution and into a powerful role as Germany's second mainstream party.

The success of the former Communists has caused the conservatives to take off the gloves.

One poster showed Karl Marx and the words: "I'm Back!"

Chancellor Kohl promised before the 1990 federal election that the east would become a "blooming landscape." Instead, it became a dumping ground for low-end Western German industrial products. Resentment has grown even as the economy has heated up in the last year because this progress has been accompanied by corporate downsizing and a growing divide between haves and have-nots.

But support for the former Communists is more about disappointment and frustration than about need. About half of their backers say they are optimistic about their economic future.

After five years of unifying, many Eastern Germans are ready to embrace disunity. They voted for unification because they believed Mr. Kohl's promise that they would be equal citizens. But they have felt like an occupied country. Democratic Socialist voters do not so much want to reverse the clock to communism as to take back their revolution.

Mr. Reiss writes frequently about European politics and culture. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## The Ravens Wait for a Stumble, Eager to Wreck the Haiti Mission

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Often, listening to some of the American journalists and politicians who opposed the U.S. intervention in Haiti, you can hear clearly what they do not say. They want the mission to fail and Haiti to explode into violence and chaos.

They do not want U.S. troops to be killed. But if casualties do come, they are poised, mouth and computer at the ready, to scream havoc. They think of themselves as in favor of democracy. But they are so committed to the idea that Haitians are incapable of achieving or maintaining it that they await the first stumbles with chilling eagerness.

They are so full of anger at President Bill Clinton that they get hives at the thought that his decision to move against the Haitian dictators will burnish his name internationally and maybe do a little something for him in 1996.

These ravens are a minority compared to Americans who op-

posed military involvement in Haiti but hope it will work. The reason to take account of them now is that at the first sign of trouble they will demand the one step guaranteed to wreck the U.S. mission: the immediate military and economic desertion of Haiti.

Nothing, I think, can raise the raven people from the despicable ditch into which they have thrown themselves. But for Americans with open eyes, hearts and mind, the operation has been a great teacher of the nature of dictatorship. Many Americans, blessed with freedom, might not have understood. Even with U.S. troops present, the dictatorship beat their people with clubs, or shot them dead in the street.

We could understand then that the dictatorship was destined to do this, although the world watched. The police had no other choice because the dictatorship

could conceive of no other way of dealing with the people.

We learned that unless U.S. troops had landed, the generals would never have agreed to leave power. Only when they knew that U.S. troop planes were in the air did the generals acknowledge that their reign was over. All the negotiations, for their three years in power, were a fraud. By definition honorable dictators do not exist.

And when we saw Haitians run to greet the Americans we knew at once that the joy grew out of the hate they bore for those who beat them and shot them. In the streets, it was election day in Haiti — under the guns of the tyrant but poignantly clear in choice.

President Clinton and U.S. forces still have work to do in Haiti and enemies to take on. But they have done much of what they can do by themselves. Now it is up to President Jean-Bertrand Aristide

and the U.S. Congress. Either can make and destroy the mission.

Father Aristide, although elected by his people and overthrown by killers, is not liked in America. "Loony Communist" is the most affectionate term of the ravens. But large numbers of nonravens also resent him.

He has given them plenty of reason. The Heritage Foundation has compiled a list of bone-deep Aristide insults and inanities about the United States, incitements to kill, socialist blather and capitalist-baiting. He admires Che Guevara and thinks Christopher Columbus was nothing but "a big white man, a colonial" who stole and exploited America. Columbus was not at all big.

But the mission was not simply to restore Father Aristide but to prepare the way for an elected successor. U.S. officials urge amnesty for Haitian murderers. If Father Aristide works toward a free election, Americans and Haitians

will find it in them to give him amnesty for leftist nastiness.

The U.S. Congress can do more to help or hurt Haitians than Father Aristide can. The good news is that right now it is helping, by resisting pressure to set a specific date for withdrawal of U.S. troops. Republican and Democratic senators understood that would be a gift to the followers of the dictatorship. But when the troops withdraw, Congress could nullify their work and the whole mission unless it appropriates money to help Haitians get the small-business credits they need so desperately, build roads and communications destroyed by the decades of tyrannies.

To help a neighbor out of a burning house and then walk away leaving him naked and hungry — it does not seem sensible, compassionate or the American way, if raven-friends will forgive the sentimentality.

The New York Times.

## Reports of America's Sorry Demise May Just Be a Bit Exaggerated

By Tommy Koh

SINGAPORE — The United States has been getting bad press recently, at least in parts of Asia. Almost daily we read stories about its shortcomings: falling educational standards, a deteriorating attitude to work, a rising drug menace and crime rate, an alarming number of births to single mothers.

America's problems are real. But they should be seen in proper perspective. The United States has many strengths and virtues.

East Asians often think of Americans as individualistic and self-centered. This is wrong, as I know from the 19 years I lived in the United States, first as Singapore's ambassador to the United Nations in New York and then

as ambassador to Washington. In Singapore, only about 1 person in 10 does volunteer work. But more than 80 million Americans donate time to a cause.

The neighborhood library I used in Washington was staffed by volunteers. One day I visited a friend in a hospital. I noticed that many staff workers were wearing carnations in their lapels. I asked one of them why. He said the flowers designated volunteers. I was amazed that the hospital had so many volunteers. I have often wondered when Singaporeans will become so civic-minded.

There is a strong tradition in the United States of giving money

to schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, libraries, churches, museums, symphony orchestras and opera and ballet companies.

Last year Americans contributed \$126.2 billion to educational and charitable institutions. Most came from individuals. An additional \$9.6 billion was donated to artistic, cultural and humanitarian organizations. As chairman of the Singapore National Arts Council, I would leap with joy if I could raise even a small fraction of that.

As a proportion of their incomes, the poor in America gave more to charity than the rich. The spirit of voluntarism and private contributions, two pillars of

American communities, are as alive today as when Alexis de Tocqueville, the perceptive French social observer, took notice of them in 1830.

There is a strong spirit of entrepreneurship in America. (The 1994 World Competitiveness Report ranks the U.S. economy as the most competitive in the world.) Unlike Singaporeans, Americans are encouraged to take risks. Society rewards those who succeed but, just as importantly, it does not stigmatize those who fail.

American culture nurtures original thinking and pioneering research. Each year, more Nobel prizes are awarded to Americans than to scientists from any other nation. And Asian scientists who have won Nobel prizes have been based in America.

No nation has welcomed so many immigrants and refugees, and none has assimilated them so well, as the United States. Since the Vietnam War ended in 1975, America has taken in over 850,000 refugees from the region. Many of their children have topped their classes in American schools and been awarded scholarships to study at the most prestigious U.S. colleges and universities.

Today, Asian-Americans are the fastest growing community in the United States. Because of the relative absence of racial or class barriers, many Asian-Americans have risen to the top of their professions. In the United States, a child, no matter what his ethnic origin or family circumstances, can aspire to the American dream.

As a superpower, the United States has shared its wealth, technology and markets with others.

It has shed the blood of its sons and spent its treasures in defense of others. After World War II, America, the victor, treated Japan and Germany, the two vanquished nations, with a magnanimity unparalleled in human history. As a result, Japan and Germany are today the two most powerful economies in the world, after the United States.

No other nation has been as generous as the United States in sharing its technology with others. This has, among other things, enabled Japan to catch up with America and, in some areas, to surpass it in the technological race. And U.S. capital, technology and markets have enabled the economies of East Asia to grow.

On a personal level, I have been the fortunate beneficiary of many kind-hearted American friends. When I studied at Harvard Law School, a host family was appointed to look after me. They made sure that I was not lonely and invited me home for dinner on festive occasions.

In spite of its shortcomings, the United States is the most admired nation on earth. This is not only because of its size, wealth, military power or its extraordinary accomplishments in business, science, technology and higher education. America is the most admired nation because of its ideals, altruism, magnanimity and generosity. An Asia-Pacific region without the United States would be a poorer and more dangerous place.

The writer is director of the Institute of Policy Studies in Singapore. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

## Malpractice Hasn't Made Him Perfect

By Frank Cornelius

CARMEL, Indiana — In 1975 I helped persuade the Indiana Legislature to pass what was acclaimed as a pioneering reform of the medical malpractice laws: a \$500,000 cap on damage awards, and elimination of all damages for pain and suffering.

I argued successfully that such limits would reduce health-care costs and encourage physicians to stay in Indiana — the same sort of arguments that now underpin the medical industry's call for national malpractice reform.

Today, from my wheelchair, I rue that accomplishment.

Here is my story.

On Feb. 22, 1989, I underwent routine arthroscopic surgery after injuring my left knee in a fall. The day I left the hospital, I experienced a great deal of pain and called the surgeon several times. He called back the next day and told my wife to get me a bedpan. He then left on a skiing trip. I sought out another surgeon, who immediately diagnosed my condition as reflex sympathetic dystrophy — a degenerative nervous disorder brought on by trauma or infection, often during surgery.

A few months later, when a physical therapist improperly read the instructions on a medical device, I received a tremendous current of electricity through my left leg. This seriously complicated my condition.

In August 1990, another physician proposed a medical procedure, but used the wrong instrument. That left me with several holes in the vena cava, the main vein from the legs to the heart.

I would have loved to death in

my room if my wife had not come to see me that evening and called for help. As another physician tried to save my life, he punctured my left lung.

The cost of this cascading series of medical debacles is painful to tally:

• I am confined to a wheelchair and need a respirator to keep breathing. I have not been able to work.

• I have continuous physical pain in my legs and feet, prompting my doctor to hook me up to an apparatus that drips morphine.

• Twice, I have received last rites from my church.

• My marriage is ending, and the emotional fallout on our five children has been difficult.

• At age 49, I am told that I have less than two years to live. My medical expenses and lost wages, projected to retirement age if I should live that long, come to more than \$5 million.

Claims against the hospital and physical therapist have been settled for a total of \$500,000 — the limit on damages for a single incident of malpractice.

The legislature has since raised that cap to \$750,000, and I may be able to collect extra damages if I can sue those responsible for the August 1990 incident that nearly killed me. But apparently because of bureaucratic inertia, the state medical review panel that certifies such claims has yet to act on mine.

The kicker, of course, is that I fought to enact the very law that limits my compensation. All my suffering might have been worth-

while, on some cosmic scale, if

the law had accomplished its stated purpose. But it hasn't.

Indiana's health care costs increased 139.4 percent from 1980 to 1990 — just about the national average. The state ranked 32nd in per capita health care spending in 1990 — the same as in 1980.

It's understandable that the damage cap has done nothing to curb health-care spending; the two have almost nothing to do with each other.

In 1992, the Congressional Budget Office reported that medical malpractice litigation accounted for less than 1 percent of total health care spending. I doubt that the percentage in Indiana is much different.

Doctors and insurers have spent millions propagating the myth that America is awash in unjustified malpractice suits and crazy jury verdicts.

Yet malpractice damage caps, sure to resurface in the next session of Congress, are arbitrary, wholly disregarding the nature of the injury and the pain experienced by the plaintiff. They make it harder to seek and recover compensation for medical injuries; extend unwarranted special protection to the medical industry; and remove the only effective deterrent to negligent medical care.

Medical negligence cannot be reduced simply by restricting consumers' legal rights. That will happen only when the medical industry begins to effectively police its own. I don't expect to live to see that day.

The writer is a former lobbyist whose clients included the Insurance Institute of Indiana. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Killing With Skill

PARIS — In connection with the suppression of bullfights in France, the *Gil Blas* has interviewed several French politicians, among whom was M. Frédéric Gaussorgues. This gentleman does not understand why the sport, which gives pleasure to so many people, should be stopped. He distinguishes between the bunglers and the artists, and thinks that toradors autorisés, such as Guerrita and Mazzantini, exhibit their skill in such a way as not to meet with his disapproval.

### 1919: Ship Rams a Sub

NEW YORK — Two hundred passengers were panic-stricken, but uninjured, this morning [Oct. 9] when a Colonial Line steamer rammed a U.S. submarine in Hellgate. Several plates were torn

### 1944: Dumbarton Ends

WASHINGTON — The Dumbarton Oaks conference of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China concluded today [Oct. 8] as a four-power statement was awaited describing the contemplated world security organization and its international council, assembly, world court and military forces for protecting future peace. The principal points that remained unresolved, and probably will not be decided until the formal meeting of all the United Nations involve the voting rights of the five permanent members of the council and the relative contribution of military forces to be at the disposal of the proposed organization, as well as how these forces will be commanded and ordered into action.



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## For Region's Poor, Economic Changes Bring a High Cost

By Barbara Crossette

**UNITED NATIONS, New York** — Four unsettling years of transition from communism to free-market democracies have left the most vulnerable people of Eastern and Central Europe significantly poorer, less healthy or well-fed, and more prone to accidental death and homicide, according to a report by Unicef.

Economic changes have "provoked a deterioration of unparalleled proportions in human welfare throughout most of the region," the study said. Rising incidence of infectious diseases, stress, malnutrition and alcoholism, already documented in Russia, affect a much wider area, the report shows. This health crisis is unprecedented in the peacetime history of Europe in this century, James P. Grant, the director of Unicef, said at a news conference Thursday. He added that

### A Unicef study sees enormous deterioration in social conditions.

the crisis "is obviously contributing to eroding political support for the reforms that are under way."

The study covers developments from 1989 into early 1994 in Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Russia and Ukraine.

The author of the report, Giovanni Andrea Cornia, director of social and economic policy research at Unicef's International Child Development Center in Florence, told the news conference that low tax revenues and inflation buoyed by more spending on social programs were major causes of the crisis.

He said that a shortage of drugs and vaccines, a result of reduced government spending, was having "a massive health impact."

Mr. Grant said statistics from Russia continued to be the most discouraging, with a 10-fold increase in families living below the poverty line and a mortality rate up by 35 percent compared with the pre-1989 rate. The homicide rate in Russia had reached twice that of the United States by 1992, and is still rising.

While Unicef began its studies with a focus on women and children, Mr. Grant said, it soon became apparent that the group most at risk was young adult men, where cardiovascular disease, alcoholism and violent death are on the increase.

Unicef surveys not included in the report show that public satisfaction with living conditions is highest in the Czech Republic, with 54 percent of the people satisfied, Mr. Grant said.

"But when you get to European Russia, 79 percent say they are dissatisfied with their living standards," he said. "When you get to Ukraine, it's 88 percent."

Mr. Cornia said that, as of early 1994, conditions were still declining in Russia and the Ukraine, but had begun to register some improvement in Eastern Europe.

## EAST: Long and Painful Transition

Continued from Page 1

five years ago. Their societies have been divided into two classes: the envied few who, despite some rough going, have profited from the change, and a resentful majority upset at not being able to make it.

Economists now agree that it will take much longer than anticipated for these countries to catch up to the West. In countries where the memories of pre-World War II capitalism still linger, the belief that the end of communism would quickly transform Eastern Europe into Western Europe turned out to be false.

And in countries like Romania, Bulgaria, and Slovakia — the laggards in the economic reform process — real progress is hard to find. Foreign investment is scant, and inflation is high. So lethargic has been the advance of reform in Romania that analysts calculate that at the present pace it would take until 2035 before state industries enter private hands.

But even among Romania's more successful neighbors, the path to a market economy has been rough.

"No one expected such declines of such magnitude," said Branko Milanovic, a senior economist at the World Bank's Transition Economics Division. "The first idea was that the economies would grow immediately because the systems were so inefficient."

Instead, it is now recognized, the economies all lacked sufficient private capital, modern equipment, and managerial know-how for a quick turnaround. In the Czech Republic, for example, the government has produced some impressive results: the lowest unemployment, the lowest inflation, and a balanced budget. But in Prague, capital is so scarce and competition for it so intense that aspiring businessmen say

they have to bribe bank officers to get a loan.

The Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies, where analysts study Eastern Europe, concluded in an assessment in July that it would be well into the next decade before the three fast-track countries could match the economic strength of even the less well-off countries in the European Union, like Spain.

"The mechanisms of the command economy were dismantled everywhere with surprising speed," said Peter Havlik, the institute's deputy director. "On the other hand, the formation of new institutions has turned out to be much more difficult, slower, and more painful than most analysts had expected at the outset of reforms in 1990."

"It was thought that in five years they would reach German levels. But this is complete nonsense. Realistically, there will be enormous differences between Eastern Europe and Western Europe for years to come."

As these countries removed state subsidies from industries and laid off bloated work forces, there have been severe social costs: a drop in living standards, long-term unemployment, and the emergence of stark poverty.

Poland, where a "shock therapy" economic policy of removing subsidies and making the currency convertible was slammed into action in 1989, is the first country to show growth. Even so, by the end of this year, Poland will be producing only 90 percent of its pre-1989 gross domestic product, according to the Vienna Institute.

In the Czech Republic, despite what many consider careful management, the economy will only start to grow again this year. In the last five years, the Czech economy has shrunk by



**HERE AND GONE** — Some of the 2,500 supporters of former King Michael protesting Friday at the Bucharest airport following his expulsion an hour after arriving from Paris. He had been warned by Romania not to come.

20 percent, the Institute says. And in Hungary, the five-year drop in gross domestic product is forecast at 18 percent.

Everywhere real wages tumbled dramatically. In Poland, the buying power of wages has fallen by 28 percent since 1989; by 18 percent in the Czech Republic, and by 16 percent in Hungary.

Societies accustomed to the notion that everyone should have equal economic standing are now riven by a sudden upsurge in poverty, a widening of the formerly narrow gap between the poor and everyone else in what once had been an attempt at a classless society.

About 15 percent of Poles live below the poverty line compared with a steady 5 to 10

percent in the 1980s, according to findings published in July by the World Bank.

Unemployment has emerged as a permanent legacy as private sectors fail to expand fast enough to take on workers laid off from state industries. In Poland, the unemployment rate stands at 15 percent and could, according to some forecasts, rise to 20 percent. Most troubling, case workers say, about 40 percent of the unemployed have been looking for work for more than a year.

And in the Czech Republic, the very low 3.1 percent unemployment rate is bound to increase when the inevitable removal of subsidies happens. Beyond the economic realities, many people are overwhelmed by the mental adjustments that have to be made.

Poland's former Communist leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who has recently made a surprising comeback in public opinion polls, said:

"The rising disparities between rich and poor are offensive in a society where everyone once lived equally. In the West, people respect success. Here, it arouses suspicion."

Adapting to different values after 40 years of communism — initiative instead of passivity, stress on merit instead of party loyalty — is proving a substantial constraint on economic development. A lack of laws that deal with such things as breach of contract adds to the problem.

"I have the feeling that the question of mentality is the real obstacle to change," said Rudolf Andorka, the rector of Budapest University.

American Airlines says it has taken 18 months to train the ground staff at Warsaw airport to Western levels of low absenteeism, no drinking on the job and service with a smile. A concept that was hard to get across, said Frank R. Van Zanden, an American Airlines manager, was the reason to be pleasant instead of surly to customers.

"We had to explain again and again that passengers weren't doing us a favor by flying," he said, "that the money passengers spent on tickets paid for staff salaries."

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## ART

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October 8-9, 1994  
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## An Uncompromising Eye

By Henry Allen  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Like Walt Whitman with a little marijuana in the glove compartment, Robert Frank, a genius, spent the mid-1950s looking for "that crazy feeling in America when the sun is hot on the streets and the music comes out of the jukebox or from a nearby funeral, that's what Robert Frank has captured in tremendous photographs taken as he traveled on

the road around practically 48 states in an old used car (on a Guggenheim Fellowship) and with the agility, mystery, genius, sadness and strange secrecy of a shadow photographed scenes that have never been seen before on film."

That's how Jack Kerouac wrote his introduction to Frank's picture book, "The Americans," which came out in 1959.

Now, at 70, Frank has the eminence of a grouchy cult figure living in shabbiness in New York City and Nova Scotia, and he has more than 150 of his pictures hanging at the National Gallery through Dec. 31.

He is almost beyond criticism, a master and a legend. He has made unspeakably good pictures on his good days. There have been many good days.

Frank is one of those foreigners who understand the United States better than Americans do. In 1947, one week after arriving in New York, he wrote back to his parents: "Life here is very different than in Europe. Only the moment counts, nobody seems to care about what he'll do tomorrow." A few months later he wrote: "Everything goes so exceptionally fast and I am only one out of 8 million people living here."

He proceeded to dine on the naked lunch of America, to use another Kerouac phrase (and title of the William Burroughs novel). Naked lunch, Kerouac explained, is what's on the end of every fork, the truth of ordi-

nary existence, such as the restaurant on U.S. 1 in Columbia, South Carolina, where Frank made a picture of an empty table with a napkin dispenser and bentwood chairs, sunlight bouncing off the Formica, and a television in the corner showing a man who looks like Lowell Thomas or Adam Clayton Powell. You look at it and want to say "Yes, yes, yes."

Ordinary, ordinary, ordinary. We all see what Frank sees, but it takes a Frank to recognize it, the sort of sudden thing you see from a stairwell window, or when you're stuck hitchhiking in some dark Pennsylvania town of phone wires and geraniums. His pictures aren't portrayals or evocations — a jukebox with its glare putting out from it like an angora sweater, a woman standing in an ocean wave (the incredible left of the water shouldering toward you, pockmarked by rain!) — as much as they're documents of recognition, both his and ours. Looking at a Frank picture is a little like reading an Emerson essay — you keep saying, "That's right! That's exactly what I've always thought!"

**B**EHIND this dalliance, he knew what a haunted country America is. He saw that the ghosts of America are America — wilderness, greed, huddled masses, bonanza dreams, cleanliness, godliness, guns, butter and the whole implacable continent lurking behind his pictures: a Madonna statue standing next

to washing machines in a New Jersey department store; five bargain gas pumps in Santa Fe; the strange truths and separate futures of a black nanny and a white baby in Charleston, South Carolina. All this has a poignancy that's even more poignant for never, ever degenerating into nostalgia.

Style, the elusive angel sought by so many photographers, is merely a means to an end for Frank. His composition can get hokey — in the famous picture of the faceless tuba player standing under American-flag bunting, for instance. In "Los Angeles," a neon arrow points the same way as a man striding down a sidewalk. Frank doesn't seem to care, he lacks the American art world's prissiness. With his training in Switzerland, he can center his subjects and get plenty of tension at the same time.

These clichés and anachronisms don't seem to be meant as ironies, though Frank is capable of irony. He shot the much-shot hillside "HOLLYWOOD" sign from behind, and included only two letters — OH.

"Oh," you say, as you stare down the hill at Tinseltown corroding in the smog.

His pictures have a feeling of offhand velocity, like combat footage from F-16s over Baghdad. Motion is reality, reality is motion. He was not out to create 8-by-10 creches for the front lawn of art.

He said: "Less taste and more spirit. Less art and more truth."

Shortage of New  
At Paris Art FairBy Michael Gibson  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — While the big glass and steel shell of the Grand Palais sits empty and officials agonize over what to do with it (repair or renovate?), FIAC, the Paris international contemporary art fair, has found a temporary haven in a set of spacious tents near the Eiffel Tower.

Through Oct. 16, 169 galleries from 17 countries are showing a good sampling of the kind of contemporary art galleries are going for in these hard times.

The Jan Krugier Gallery of Geneva has two fine minishows, one devoted to pastel, another to the influence of Cézanne. Both contain some items of exceptional quality. But the most striking new work in this stand is a large cityscape by Zoran Music. A timely-tinted oil painting in which, with a light, allusive, almost immaterial touch, the artist conjures up black gutted ruins in the foreground and a white city rising above it in the background, suggesting the silent coming of some apocalyptic vision.

These Herold's newly opened gallery is devoting its stand to two painters enamored of trees: the late Mario Prassinos' suggestive black on white paintings, full of delicate ramifications, and Jean-Paul Agosti's luminous, dappled watercolors of sunny, fluttering leaves.

Claude Bernard is showing the realist work of the highly gifted Pedro Moreno Meyerhoff who is inclined to paint (or draw) the depressing industrial sites around Barcelona with utmost delicacy and precision.

Many of the major galleries have chosen to present a broader selection of artists. Grunwaldyńska (from Cologne) has a good selection of works by the Dada sympathizer Kurt Schwitters and oils by Franciszek Kupka.

Arrogance and provocation seem to be out. But otherwise no major shift is apparent. Still, there is something for practically every taste.



Scene in New York City, 1955: Robert Frank recorded the truth of ordinary existence. "We all see what Frank sees," said a critic, "but it takes a Frank to recognize it."

## BOOKS

THE KEYS TO THE KING-  
DOM: The FS-X Deal and  
the Selling of America's  
Future to JapanBy Jeff Shear. 318 pages. \$23.95.  
Doubleday.Reviewed by  
Wayne Biddle

**I**N 1934, the same year a book about the weapons industry titled "Merchants of Death" became a best-seller, Senator Gerald P. Nye, a Republican from North Dakota, launched a massive investigation of U.S. aviation companies and other firms engaged in the international arms trade. During two years of hearings, several of the era's premier airplane builders were shown to have been doing business with Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan.

For example, Douglas Air-

craft sold a license to Japan's Nakajima, a major warplane contractor, to manufacture its illustrious DC-2 transport, including access to all technical advances. It should have surprised no one, therefore, when more than 500 modified DC-3s — icons of American aeronautics — served as the Japanese Navy's standard cargo carriers during World War II.

The 1930s are ancient history for the marketplace of high technology, of course. But 60 years later the United States maintains an almighty aerospace-weapons business that is perceived as central to national security, crucial to trade balances and vital to U.S. engineering.

Jeff Shear, a journalist, has written a detailed account of the '80s tug-of-war over whether and how this reservoir would be tapped so that Japan — a loyal military friend but fierce economic foe of the United States — could develop a fighter plane dubbed the FS-X.

This is not exactly a scholarly work, though its sources are solid and it touches diverse bases. It is written and being promoted with a nod toward those who feel scared about competing

with Japan on American manufacturing turf.

Shear does not examine the basic issue of whether the hottest U.S. military technology should be traded to any foreign country. Nor does he reflect upon how U.S. nonpareil aerospace companies are different from the auto, steel or consumer electronics makers that got knocked for a loop in the '70s.

His premise is that there is something especially reckless about dealing aerospace stuff to Japan, whose financial shoguns will arise several years down the road ready to eviscerate the U.S. commercial aviation industry.

Shear sheds light on the intricate bureaucracies and political factions on both sides of the Pacific that try to stumble forward with the friend/foe contradiction. "Policy was upstaged by personality" in the FS-X case, he believes, thus choosing to tell the story predominantly through interviews with American and Japanese principals, as well as myriad staff-level figures.

The fact is that there was little from the other side that American aerospace engineers really wanted. By now the

whole deal seems like pretty small beer, hardly the selling of America's future.

If there is a lesson in the FS-X, it is that the international arms trade is always full of pitfalls. In the 1990s — as during the '30s — American companies eagerly turn to foreign sales to make up for declining military budgets at home. No matter who the customer is, homegrown technology is destined to turn around and bite back, whether on the battlefield or the stock market.

Wayne Biddle, a fellow at the Smithsonian Institution where he is completing a biography of Werner von Braun, wrote this for The Washington Post.

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## Lucas Cranach, Painter, And Good Businessman

By Michael Lawton

**L**EIPZIG — We know a lot about Lucas Cranach the Elder. Born 1472, died 1553, he worked his way up from jobbing painter to court painter to three Saxon princes. He became Bürgermeister of Wittenberg, owned the town's pharmacy, started a printing and publishing business, and provided the court with wine and other supplies. And he ran, after around 1505, the most successful painting studio of his time, employing 10 assistants.

We know how much he charged for a commission and how much he paid for materials. We even know which individual trees provided the backing for each of his paintings. And we know he was a good businessman: He got as much of his production as he could into his own hands. The pharmacy provided paints and oils and his printing press turned out his studio's woodcuts and engravings.

But we can only guess at what he painted. Cranach's studio produced work in huge quantities—he received, for example, a commission for 60 double oil portraits of the electors Frederick the Wise and John the Steadfast—but the work is of variable quality. There are still more than a thousand "Cranachs" in existence. Attribution in the case of the early works is clear, but no one knows how many of the studio works are by Cranach himself.

This is an issue of which the curators of "Lucas Cranach — A Painter-Businessman" at the Leipzig Museum of Fine Arts (to Nov. 6) are fully aware. They have included paintings, drawings or woodcuts, that clearly show what they define as evidence of Cranach's hand. That means, broadly speaking, delicacy of touch and an understanding of contour, light and proportion, often missing when assistants merely filled in a traced outline. A portrait like that of the young, fresh-faced Gerhardt Volk (1518), with its sensitively portrayed mouth, the shadowing of the eyes, the perfection of the lighting of the cheeks, the finely detailed fur of the cap, is an undisputed masterpiece. But who did the smudgy bands?

As Cranach increased his production, he had to turn to new methods of composition, using ready-made elements which he built into new works. While a work like the "Crucifixion" of 1500, for all its youthful faults of perspective and proportion, is full of narrative energy. Later works are often formulaic. This is evident in a work like "The Dying Man" (1518). The Trinity sits formally in a bit of yellow heaven surrounded by little angels and saints slapping onto the clouds. Below them, the man on one side hovers an angel holding up a card saying "Good Works." On the other side, a devil holding up cards listing sins. This is picture-as-sermon with cartoon elements, with the parts in subservience to a didactic aim. It is an aesthetic that fails to bridge the centuries.

**S**OME of the same ingredients are in "The Holy Trinity Worshipped by Mary and Sebastian," which Cranach painted three years earlier. The trappings are the same, but the dynamic of the painting is entirely different. In the later one, Father, Son and Holy Ghost are rigidly one above the other; in this, the Father supports Jesus under his spreadeagle arms to haul him painfully from the earth, and the dove flutters on his knee, looking up anxiously as if to support Jesus in this effort. Where the Trinity above the deathbed in "The Dying Man" is a formal element remote from the



Portrait of Gerhardt Volk (detail).

drama below, this Trinity is the source of all drama, and the saints and donors below look toward it with yearning.

We are, incidentally, lucky to be able to see this masterpiece. Like almost all the others, it is in oil on wood; it was in a ruinous condition and has been carefully repaired by two Leipzig restorers, who, in what must have been a scary process, separated the wafer thin layer of paint and varnish from the original wood, and reapplied it to a replacement backing of antique panels.

Cranach was intimately involved in the political and cultural currents of his time. He served his courtly masters, producing striking portraits of them all, which he turned into woodcuts and engravings. They were used in much the same way as modern companies use Christmas cards.

Cranach was also a friend of Martin Luther, who nailed his 95 theses onto the castle church door in Wittenberg in 1517. Cranach painted several portraits of him, as well as of his parents, and illustrated, printed and published his books.

His work was designed to be popular and was usually commissioned. Churches wanted altar pieces; pious people wanted religious pictures for their chapels; noblemen wanted a classical nymph lying — uncomfortable but voluptuous — on a rich red cloth beside a stone fountain; merchants wanted portraits of themselves and their wives looking at each other across the mantlepiece.

Cranach was not very different from other masters who also had studios with assistants, but Cranach's studio was the biggest and most efficient. Quality was important, and Cranach's assistants were competent professionals. If he felt like it, or if it was important enough, he would do the difficult bits — he had a reputation to uphold.

In any case, modern ideas of the artist are scarcely relevant to someone who saw himself probably more as a glorified sign-painter than as an inspired and individualistic creator.

Michael Lawton is a free-lance writer based in Germany.

## The Arab World, Seen by Delacroix

International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — The script of this story could have been written by a French novelist of the Romantic age in search of the mysterious East. And indeed, the illustrations that go with it, now on view at the Institut du Monde Arabe until Jan. 15, were provided by one of France's most celebrated painters, Eugène Delacroix.

The artist, then 34, was fully formed and well-established when a journey took him

### SOUREN MELIKIAN

through Morocco for six feverish months. Between Jan. 25, 1832, when he arrived in Tangiers and June 28, when he sailed from Algiers, Delacroix discovered a world that haunted him for the rest of his life. Perhaps the shock would have been less intense if the artist had not been living until then in a world of pure fantasy, ranging from the Middle Ages as reinvented by him, to contemporary events he depicted without having witnessed them. His first claim to fame came in 1823 with "La Barque de Dante," in which a red-hooded, green-robed figure stands in a boat, raving at the world.

Two years later, Delacroix turned his attention to the event that was causing an uproar throughout Europe, the indiscriminate killing of thousands by Turkish troops on a Greek island, Chios. His handling of the theme, however, upset the critics. The dead and the dying, shown in theatrical postures while a fanciful Turkish horseman superciliously looks down from his rearing steed, were deemed offensively realistic.

Turks and Greeks became an obsession with the artist. He painted "Two Greek Soldiers Dancing" and "A Turk Seated on a Sofa Smoking" without ever having set eyes on Greeks or Turks. Not fully satisfied with the exoticism of the contemporary Near East, Delacroix turned to the distant past. The "Death of Sardanapalus," in which a bearded fellow nonchalantly gazes from his outstretched bed at naked women in contorted postures being slaughtered, was the artist's contribution to the 1827-28 Salon. This anticipation of Hollywoodian kitsch, 496 centimeters (more than 16 feet) long, seemed to herald a career devoted to crass mediocrity.

But the French occupation of Algeria, which began in 1830, changed everything for Delacroix. Still smarting from defeat at the hands of the anti-Napoleonic European coalition, the French were yearning for an occasion to display their prowess. Algeria, however, which they began to occupy on June 13, 1830, did not turn out to be the easy ride they had hoped for. Resistance was fierce. In



"Le Passage du Gué," in the Delacroix exhibition at the Institut du Monde Arabe.

the west, the population of the Tlemcen area, with historical ties to Morocco turned to a Sufi leader of the Qadiri order, Sheikh Mulay ad-Din, who had sought refuge from the Turks in Morocco. Asked to lead the fight, the sheikh who was 100 old, sent his son, Abd al-Qadir (Abdelkader, to the French). The leader declared himself to be the deputy of the Sultan of Marrakech.

At that point, the French decided to send a mission to Morocco to dissuade the Sultan from supporting the Algerian fighters. Delacroix got wind of the decision and obtained permission to accompany the French envoys. He paid his own fare.

When looking at the real world Delacroix could be a very different artist from the painter of kitsch on medieval or ancient Near Eastern themes. En route for Africa, he drew a pastel sketch of the Spanish coast off Salobreña that is as poetic as anything by Turner.

The artist's first impressions of Tangiers were equally spontaneous. A bird's-eye view of the city with its ramparts seen from high on the hills has an impressionist sketchiness.

But if Delacroix reacted strongly to the new landscape, the impact made on his receptive mind by the people was tenfold. While the head of the French delegation, Charles de Mornay, saw the Moroccans as barbarians, to Delacroix they appeared as noble as the ancient Romans. At first gripped by the picturesque, the painter, in his own words "gradually insinuated himself into the ways of the country."

**T**HE official interpreter turned out to be utterly ineffective. There was a hilarious encounter, echoed in a letter written by a witness: "The Middle Eastern Arabic of Monsieur Desgranges was so incomprehensible to the Moors and he himself found it so hard to follow the Qa'id's [prefect's] speech, that the Jewish interpreter of the French consulate had to be sent for there and then." De Mornay was livid. Not only were all the consulate interpreters Jewish, which was not to his liking, but in addition they were either related to each other or close acquaintances. There would be no way of conducting the French nego-

tiations without the British being aware of every detail. But that was De Mornay's problem, not the artist's. Delacroix and the interpreter, Abraham Benichmol (Benshmoul), who appears to have been as cheerful and likable as he was hospitable, got on famously. The painter spent days in his house and in those of Abraham's four brothers. He was fascinated by Jewish women and their highly distinctive costume.

Invited to a Jewish wedding, he feverishly wrote down in his little notebook everything he observed and later did several sketches based on these. "The Tangiers Jewish Bride" or "A Moroccan Jewish Woman Seated" are hardly great works of art, but as documents they are invaluable. The same is true of the artist's drawings of scenes observed on the street.

Eventually, the French delegation set out for Meknes. As they passed through the sun-drenched blazing landscape, Delacroix stopped here and

there to sketch a view with the big turquoise blue blades of desert plants. The first glimpse of the ramparts of Meknes, seen through a sandy haze, inspired him to draw one of his most exquisite watercolors, terse, almost abstract.

Two Arab muleteers taking shelter in their tent from torrential rain, under a dark leaden sky, was another scene that left an imprint on his memory. He quickly sketched it in pencil and picked up the idea again, several years later.

With its two shadowy silhouettes huddled under a tent, a dark mule and a white horse standing outside, further away, against a dark purplish brown sky with lurid shreds of clouds, this is one of the most evocative of his oil paintings drawing on earlier memories.

**D**ELACROIX was not quite so lucky with his effort on "Moulay Abderrahman, Sultan of Morocco coming out of his palace in Meknes, surrounded by his guard and main commanders." The first impression, jotted down in gray wash heightened with white on blue paper, is lovely. Shadows with pointed hoods and no features glide in an unreal space. From this, Delacroix later drew a preparatory study in oils freely done in broad nervous brush strokes. But the finished painting, completed in 1845, is filled with frozen dummies in Arab costume.

Later, in the 1850s, the oil paintings elaborating on his pencil sketches from Morocco were often painted more broadly, with a hazy colored effect.

Possibly aware of his weakness in this respect, Delacroix then made almost no attempt to portray individuals. Only one face, that of a horseman, can be seen in "Le Passage du Gué" ("Crossing the Ford") and none in "Les hords du fleuve Sebou" (Royauté du Maroc). ("The Banks of the River Sebou"). Impressionism was within sight. The days of picturesque scenes painstakingly recorded were over.

Forthcoming Auctions in New York

CHRISTIE'S



The Property of a Private Collector, Andy Warhol, Shown Red Marilyn, signed, dedicated and dated ANDY WARHOL 64 on the overlap, synthetic polymers and silkscreen inks on canvas, 40 x 40 in. (101.6 x 101.6 cm). Estimate: \$250,000-300,000. To be offered in the November 2, 1994 sale of Contemporary Art (Part I)

### Contemporary Art (Part I)

Auction: New York, Wednesday, November 2 at approximately 7:30 pm, immediately following the sale of Contemporary Art from the Estate of Gerald S. Elliott at 7 pm.

Enquiries: New York, Diane Upright on (212) 546-1169; New York, Martha Baer on (212) 546-1144; London, Hughes Joffe on (4471) 389 2221; Zürich, Maria Reinshagen on (411) 262 0505

### Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture (Part I)

Auction: New York, Wednesday November 9 at 7:00 pm

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# China Tests Miniaturized Nuclear Arm

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China on Friday continued its testing of a new generation of ballistic missile warheads by exploding a nuclear device beneath its far western desert at Lop Nor.

The test, like an earlier one in June and another one a year ago, is part of a series that China has undertaken to verify the reliability of warheads designed during the 1980s for use with Chinese strategic missiles to be deployed in the 1990s, Western and Chinese experts say.

These warheads, according to one Chinese scientist who worked inside China's ballistic missile program, are designed to be smaller yet more powerful in their explosive yield.

"Right now, China is testing its miniaturization program," the scientist said. "If China obeys the international request to stop testing nuclear weapons, then it means China would have to cancel its ballistic missile program without developing its second-generation ballistic missiles."

"How can China do that?" he asked. "It would mean that China would have to discard everything and have only old and

obsolete missiles standing there, with no survivability."

The detonation was detected by the Australian Seismological Center in Canberra at 11:25 A.M. Center officials said the blast registered between 6.1 and 6.3 on the Richter Scale used to measure earthquakes, and estimated its explosive strength at 40 to 150 kilotons of TNT.

Later in the day, the Chinese Foreign Ministry confirmed the test, saying in a statement to the official Xinhua press agency, "China will put an end to its nuclear tests" as soon as negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty are completed in 1996.

"Among all the nuclear states, China has conducted the least nuclear tests," the statement said. "It has always exercised great restraint on the question of nuclear tests and will continue to do so in the future."

It was China's 41st nuclear test since 1964, compared to 44 by Britain, 210 by France and more than 1,000 by the United States.

[The White House said Friday that it had been trying to persuade China not to carry out tests. Reuters reported, "We've obviously been working to discourage

them from doing so," said the White House spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers. "And we're still very committed to the test ban treaty."

Australia and Japan were the first nations Friday to decry China's testing program.

"We have been urging China to join other nuclear weapons states in declaring a moratorium on its testing program," acting Foreign Minister Gordon Bilney said in Canberra. "China must come to terms with the imminent fact of a ban on nuclear testing for all time and in all environments."

A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman called the test "extremely regrettable" at a time when "the other nuclear-weapon states are continuing their nuclear testing moratorium."

During 1993, the Clinton administration invested a substantial amount of energy trying to persuade the Chinese to abandon their testing program. After China carried out a test in October 1993, President Bill Clinton instructed Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary to begin reviewing options to resume American testing at the Nevada test range.



ANGRY COMMUTERS — A man throwing stones in a Bombay railroad station Friday after a derailment resulted in the cancellation of about 500 suburban trains.

## UN Drops Mutilation Accusation In Bosnia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — UN officials on Friday withdrew a claim that the bodies of 20 Serbs killed by government troops outside Sarajevo had been "mutilated."

The bodies of 16 Bosnian Serb soldiers and four nurses were found Thursday. The Muslim-led government admitted killing them, but denied the bodies had been mutilated.

A UN statement Friday said six people also had been wounded in the attack.

The head of the UN mission in the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, protested Thursday to the Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, over the incident. He said that "in many cases" the bodies had been "mutilated or burned and disfigured."

But on Friday, a UN Protection Force spokeswoman, Claire Grimes, said the United Nations was withdrawing that claim.

"Akashi's statement was based on the best information at the time," she said. "It seems it was a commando-style operation and the sentries had their throats slit."

Lieutenant Colonel Tim Spicer, another UN spokesman, said that investigation had shown "that there was no mutilation as such."

Bosnian Serbs reacted with fury and accused the UN force in Bosnia of favoring the Muslim-led government. The Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, threatened to expel UN forces from the 70 percent of Bosnia the Serbs control.

A Bosnian Serb military statement called the incident a "criminal act" and a "powder keg that threatens to inflame not only Sarajevo, but a much wider region."

Bosnia's Serbs, Croats and Muslims all have been accused of atrocities against ethnic rivals in the fierce 30-month war, but the Serbs have been blamed for most of the abuses.

Two French battalions were sent Thursday afternoon to Mount Igman, the area southwest of Sarajevo where the bodies were found, with orders to use force, if necessary, to clear all soldiers from the demilitarized zone.

A UN military spokesman, Major Kees Sol, said that did not exclude air strikes. NATO has launched six aerial attacks on Bosnian Serbs, but never against government troops.

Major Sol said 509 Bosnian Army soldiers had been found in the zone and escorted out.

Force was used in some cases. The UN troops fired anti-tank rounds at Bosnian bunkers, destroying one or two, but there were no casualties, Major Sol said.

The incident raised concerns that an agreement between Mr. Akashi and Serbian leaders for the reopening of the Sarajevo airport could be in jeopardy.

The airport did open as agreed, but two UN planes were hit by small arms fire late Friday. They were the first aircraft to be hit since flights resumed Thursday.

A UN spokesman said the airport had gone onto orange alert after two Ukrainian cargo planes were struck around 4 P.M., one in the tail and one in the cabin. Seventeen UN planes landed earlier in the day without incident. (AP, AFP)

## Beijing Plans Colony Council

By Kevin Murphy  
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Rejecting Governor Chris Patten's appeal for cooperation in planning Hong Kong's transition from British to Chinese rule, Beijing announced Friday that it would appoint its own Hong Kong legislative council before the 1997 change in sovereignty.

The new chamber is envisioned to succeed the existing Legislative Council, which China says will be disbanded when it takes control of the colony.

Analysts said it could create a rival power base to the Hong Kong government and threaten the colonial administration's effectiveness in its final days.

"China was compelled to initiate this move after the British Hong Kong government closed the door to any cooperation with China," the official Beijing newspaper China Daily said Friday.

"A civil legislative committee will be set up in Hong Kong before July 1, 1997, to oversee the major areas currently being supervised by the Legislative Council of Hong Kong," it added.

Although details regarding the makeup of the proposed body remained unclear, it will have the right to write new laws before or after 1997 and declare invalid those that China believes run counter to the Basic Law, the constitution that will govern the territory after China takes over, China Daily said.

The rival legislature will also nominate the chief justice of Hong Kong's Court of Final Appeal and chief judge of Hong Kong's high

court, according to Xiao Weiyun, head of the political panel of a Chinese-appointed body planning the takeover.

"There aren't enough details to comment on the proposed body at the moment," a Hong Kong government spokesman said. "But we can say this: China has no good reason for abolishing the existing legislature. This will do nothing to ensure a smooth transition."

On Wednesday, Mr. Patten urged Beijing to look past a long dispute over recently enacted reforms to Hong Kong's electoral system and break a logjam of issues arising from the transfer of sovereignty.

The governor also offered to allow a Beijing-appointed group of advisers an informal role in negotiations held between Britain and China in the Joint Liaison Group, a bilateral body where high-level talks have ground to a virtual halt.

But Chinese officials assailed the Hong Kong government's unwillingness to grant a formal role in the transition to the Preliminary Working Committee, a group of senior Beijing officials and leading Hong Kong residents favored by China.

"This group is not representative or democratic, nor does it have the trust of all concerned, including Beijing," said Byron Wong, professor of government and public administration at Hong Kong's Chinese University.

"Expectations that it will do the job well and in time is questionable," Mr. Wong said. "But the British administration can't do anything alone, and its support will inevitably decrease. We are headed for rocky waters."

## CULT: Arrests Sought

Continued from Page 1

come to Switzerland to die. At Granges, 160 kilometers (100 miles) south of Cheiry, the police said there was no evidence that force had been used against the 15 bodies that were not damaged by fire, nor were any of their heads covered by plastic bags. Pathologists have still to determine the cause of their deaths.

On Friday, a shopkeeper in Granges said she had sold a roll of plastic garbage bags to Dr. Joret and Mr. di Membro on Tuesday. A local locksmith said he was called Tuesday by the two men to open one of three wooden chalets in the village that hours later caught fire.

The locksmith said he noticed a strong smell of gasoline in the chalet, suggesting that the sophisticated system of setting fire to the chalet through timers and electrical impulses was already in place.

Similar devices were found at the farmhouse in Cheiry, the other two chalets at Granges and a house at Morin Heights, Quebec, owned by Mr. di Membro, where five more victims have been found. The police in Canada believe at least three of the victims, including an infant, were murdered.

Although the tragedies in Switzerland were thought to have occurred almost simultaneously, the police now believe it would have been possible for one or more people to have driven between Cheiry and Granges during the two or three hours between the fires. They said they believed some cars might have left the farmhouse at Cheiry around midnight Tuesday.

On Thursday, the notion of a collective suicide appeared to have been supported by documents sent to several Swiss newspapers and a Swiss expert on sects in which an anonymous writer explained that the group was "leaving this earth to find in all lucidity and freedom a new dimension of truth and absolutism, far from the hypocrisies and oppression of this world."

It is now known, however, that the documents were posted in Geneva on Wednesday, several hours after the bodies were found in Cheiry and Granges-Salvan. Further, the newspaper, Le Journal de Genève, said it received a document accusing Dr. Joret of "barbaric behavior" and blaming him for the "veritable carnage."

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## ISLAND: Fields of Glory Are Now Fields of Drugs

Continued from Page 1

na farms. Tourists land on a World War II airstrip of crushed coral and limestone that was built by the Japanese and improved by the Americans. Around the area lie rusting relics of the terrible battle — Japanese tanks, Marine amphibious vehicles, artillery pieces, remnants of bombs and mortars.

The 500 caves that the Japanese fortified formed part of an unforgiving terrain of mangrove swamps, dense tropical vegetation, crags, cliffs and ridges of limestone and razor-sharp coral.

Of the nearly 28,500 Marine and army troops who took part in the invasion, more than 8,700 were killed, wounded or declared missing in action. The 1st

Marine Regiment, commanded by the legendary Colonel Lewis B. (Chesty) Puller, lost 56 percent of its 3,000 men in the first six days, the heaviest losses by a regiment in Marine Corps history.

Japanese losses were even higher. Of the Peleliu garrison of about 13,500 men, fewer than 300 survived, most of them navy construction workers.

## SPIES: Agents for the Stasi Spell Out Damage Done

Continued from Page 1

was an instrument of the Americans and wanted to beat down socialism," he testified.

In 1970, while studying in Brussels, Mr. Rupp began a relationship with Ann-Christine Bowen, a secretary from Dorchester, England, who worked for the British military mission in the Belgian capital.

She said in testimony here this week that she "was completely uninformed" about politics at that time, but that her boyfriend had explained his views on the struggle between socialism and capitalism. When he told her he was working for the Stasi, she agreed to assist.

As a secretary, she had access to top NATO secrets. She obtained a job in the plans and

policy division in 1975, which had access to surveys of manpower strength, and then in 1977 to the NATO security office, which prepared reports on terrorist activities and was responsible for security of documents.

After working for two private companies in Brussels, Rainer Rupp got his own job with NATO in 1977, in the economic directorate. As a country reporter, he had access not only to economic data but also to closely guarded information concerning the defense planning and security of NATO member states, as well as top secret analyses of exercises and Warsaw Pact assessments. From 1977 to 1989, he checked out 1,737 NATO secret documents, according to prosecutors.

Every six to eight weeks, the

Rupps would carry microfilm, often hidden in rigged cans of Tuborg beer, to drops in a variety of cities, including Antwerp, The Hague, Paris, Istanbul, Amsterdam and Bonn.

In 1988, Topaz delivered to the Stasi a copy of "MC 161," a top-secret collection of everything NATO knew about the Warsaw Pact, which was used as the basis for the alliance's defense planning.

Ann-Christine Rupp said she had become disenchanted with espionage, particularly after the birth of the couple's first child in 1980. She quit spying soon after, she testified, and later elicited a promise from her husband to do the same. By his own account, he did not. Their activities were uncovered with the opening of Stasi files after the reunification of Germany.

## JOBS: U.S. Rate Below 6% for First Time in 4 Years

Continued from Page 1

goods without raising prices. While Friday's jobs figures removed the need for the Federal Reserve to tighten up immediately, few economists believe that increases will be long in coming.

"A rise in U.S. interest rates is still imminent," said Gerard Lyons, chief economist with DKB International in London. Like most economists, he predicts a rise of a half to three-quarters of a percentage point by the next meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee, the Fed's policy-making arm, in November.

But others predict that the

move could come as soon as next week. A batch of statistics due out on Friday on everything from inflation to industrial production could provide the spark.

"I think the case could be pretty compelling at that point for a further Fed tightening," said Stuart Parkinson, an economist for Morgan Grenfell in London.

Although the Fed has increased interest rates five times this year, "the increases so far have not done too much" to slow the economy, Dennis Weatherstone, chief executive J.P. Morgan & Co. Inc., said Thursday.

Mr. Weatherstone expects the Fed to push the federal funds rate on overnight bank loans from the present 4.75 percent to above 6.

The financial markets have blown hot and cold on prospects for the U.S. economy in recent weeks. Signs of a slowdown in the United States in the summer heartened those who felt that inflationary pressures may be easing. In the last two weeks, however, unexpectedly strong readings from the National Association of Purchasing Management index and consumer spending had raised fears that growth was actually accelerating.

## KOREA: Seoul Assails U.S. Stance

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Kim said, "Time is on our side," he added. "There is no reason why we have to hasten ourselves. It is North Korea that is restless."

He painted a bleak picture of the economic situation in North Korea and pointed to the prospect that the negotiations might not achieve anything.

"If the United States wants to settle with a half-baked compromise and the media wants to describe it as a good agreement, they can," he said. "But I think it would bring more danger and peril."

Mr. Kim also expressed bitterness over the Clinton administration's failure to raise the issue of human rights with Pyongyang, treating the government as a suitable dialogue partner rather than a ruthless and isolated dictatorship.

"Despite the fact that the United States is making an issue of human rights in Haiti and Cuba and China, it is not in North Korea, where the situation is worse," he said. "I can't really understand the logic."

In a separate interview, Lee Hong Koo, minister of national unification, enlarged on these criticisms in complaints about the Clinton administration and its chief negotiator in Geneva, Robert L. Gallucci.

Mr. Lee praised Mr. Gallucci for changing his views recently and becoming tougher in the talks, but argued that the United States was weakening its position by appointing experts on nuclear nonproliferation rather than experts on Korea.

Perhaps the sharpest difference between the United States and South Korean governments, evident in these interviews, was the view on war, something Washington has sought to avoid at all costs because of the appalling casualties that would be likely to occur.

■ Accord Remains Elusive  
American and North Korean negotiators were still far Friday from reaching an accord after more than two weeks of talks on reshaping Pyongyang's nuclear program to ensure it cannot produce nuclear weapons, Reuters reported from Geneva.

## IRAQ: Troop Movements

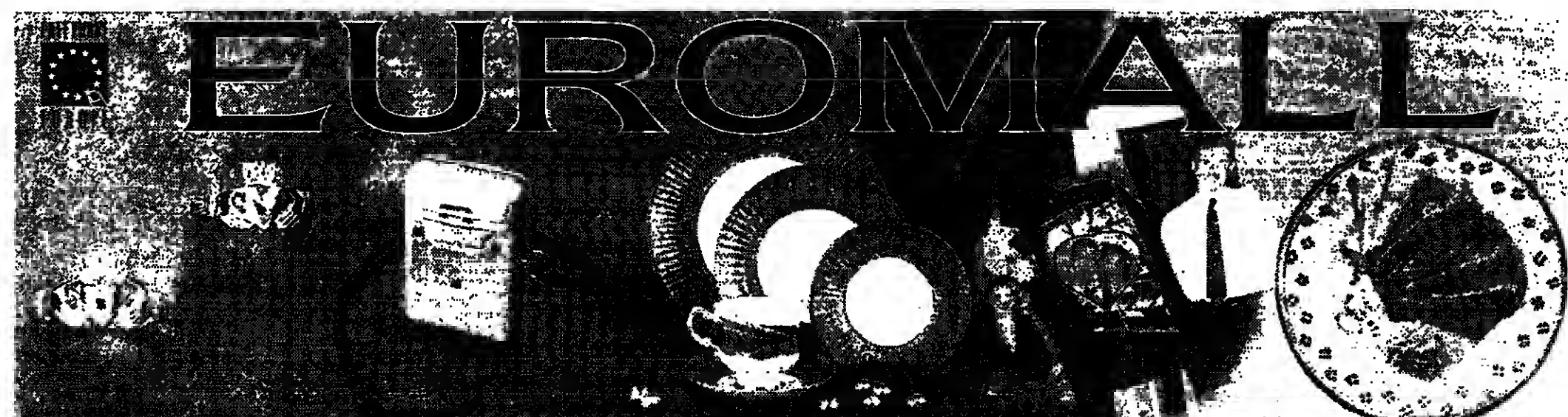
Continued from Page 1

next week. The United States wants to keep the sanctions, but Turkey, Russian and France want to lift them. Iraq may be trying to show that it will stir up trouble if the sanctions are not lifted.

At the United Nations, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq called on the international community to examine the "iniquitous and illegitimate situation" under which, he said, one or two major powers were preventing the lifting of the embargo. He was particularly alluding to the United States.

In a General Assembly speech devoted almost entirely to the sanctions, he said: "It is within Iraq's rights to demand strongly that this iniquitous and illegitimate position be changed soon, and to seek full clarity in the position of the Security Council on its just demands."

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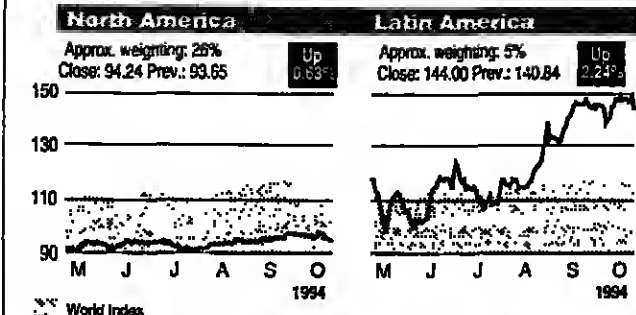
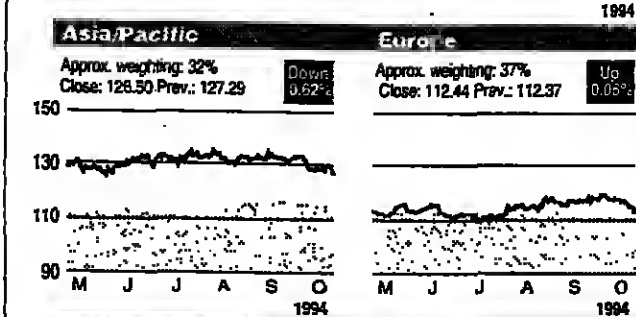
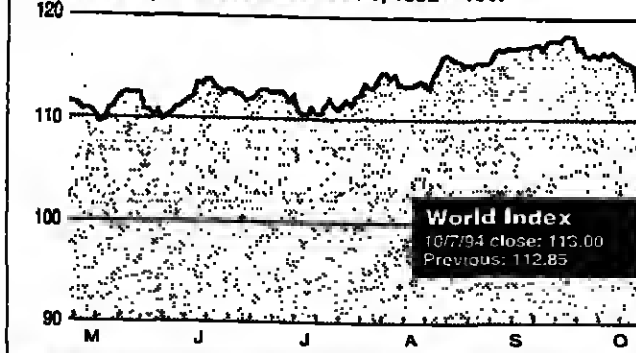
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## Shares Rebound In China

Rise Follows News On Deng's Health

**SHANGHAI** — Chinese share prices soared 12 percent Friday in a dramatic afternoon turnaround after the Foreign Ministry denied speculation that Deng Xiaoping, China's 90-year-old senior leader, was close to death.

Prices were also supported by speculation that China's securities authorities were poised to introduce new measures to lift the market, according to Joyce Leung, a trader with Sun Hung Kai Securities.

Shanghai's official A share index closed up 83 points at 757.86 after plummeting 13 percent in morning trading to 586.36 points.

"Once the Foreign Ministry denied the Deng rumors, the market just took off," a trader from a European securities firm said.

There was a similar turnaround in Shenzhen, where the A share index jumped 10 percent to 173 points after falling 7 percent in the morning. A shares are reserved for Chinese investors.

## He's Gunning for GATT

By Martha M. Hamilton

**WASHINGTON** — He's rich. He's courtly. He's determined and effective, say both allies and opponents of the South Carolina textile magnate Roger Milliken, who has spent considerable time and money trying to defeat the Uruguay Round pact worked out by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. Milliken and his allies scored a big victory this week, blocking a vote in the U.S. Congress on the pact until after the November election.

Arm-in-arm with Ross Perot, Ralph Nader, textile union leaders, Patrick Buchanan and some environmentalists, the 77-year-old industrialist is attempting to persuade members of Congress that the trade agreement represents a dangerous threat to U.S. sovereignty and prosperity.

Mr. Milliken, whose name is often modified by the phrase "publicly-shy," was not available to talk about his role in opposing the trade pact. But his hand was evident everywhere on Capitol Hill.

He persuades with his command of the facts, his "old world" charm and his shrewdness about how Capitol Hill works, those who have watched him say.

"He's the kind of guy who, when he walks into a congressional office, he knows the names of the schedulers," said Steven Hoffman, a former Labor Department official who has been retained by Mr. Milliken to work against GATT. "He knows the people there, and he knows their value to the member. He's not just a suit who drops in and says, 'Where's the boss?'"

"Mr. Milliken is a very effective voice for his industry," said Robert Hall, vice president of the National Retail Federation and a supporter of GATT. "He's an ardent protectionist and, quite frankly, has been the principal driving force behind quite a bit of damage to U.S. consumers."

Among other things, the trade agreement would replace the decades-old Multifiber Agreement, which limits the import of inexpensive textiles and apparel.

Mr. Milliken and Mr. Hoffman produced a memo from Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher charging that small countries would be able to impose their will on the United States in trade disputes under the proposed World Trade Organization.

Mr. Milliken also visited members of Congress.

See MILLIKEN, Page 11

## Disney Moves To Ease Friction With France

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**PARIS** — Walt Disney Co., with an eye toward softening French efforts to restrict the spread of U.S. culture in France, said Friday that it would both promote the distribution of French films in the United States and step up cartoon production in Paris.

Euro Disney, which runs the Euro Disneyland park near Paris, said its parent was setting up a new subsidiary that would finance co-productions as well as promote classic French films in the United States and dub others into English.

The move comes less than a year after the war of words between the U.S. entertainment industry and European governments during the negotiations over the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. France took the lead in that battle over restricting access for U.S. films and television programs to Europe's growing TV market.

"What one would hope is that what one would get is a little bit of the GATT talks in reverse," Roy Disney, vice chairman of the company, said in an interview with Bloomberg Business News. "Frankly, this has truly nothing to do with GATT."

Disney, which owns 49 percent of Euro Disney SCA, operator of the theme park east of Paris, announced plans to form

the new unit to focus exclusively on promoting French films in the United States. It plans to invest about \$5 million to \$6 million a year in the as-yet-unnamed unit.

The company will also spend more money in advertising, as well as becoming involved in co-production projects.

"In terms of European co-productions," Disney will be investing "\$20 million or \$30 million," said Harvey Weinstein of Miramax Films, a Disney production unit that has released such hit films as "The Crying Game" and "The Piano."

In a separate move, Disney is also gearing up its animation production at its Montreuil studios in Paris to start making full-production cartoons. For the past five years only television cartoons have been made there.

The Montreuil studio will make several sequences from the "Hunchback of Notre Dame" cartoon, based on the novel by Victor Hugo.

The moves seem clearly aimed at wooing a French government and public that are skeptical about allowing U.S. culture to invade France's cultural capital.

Culture Minister Jacques Toubon, who has fought to keep English words from creeping into the French language, met Disney officials Friday and showed "a keen interest in the creation of the new company," a ministry statement said.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## House Puts Trade Pact on Hold

By Peter Behr

WASHINGTON — A new warning sign is flashing in front of American politicians a month before the Nov. 8 elections: "Foreign trade may be hazardous to your health."

Only a year ago, the come-from-behind victory by supporters of the North American Free Trade Agreement seemed to signal that a half-century of

bipartisan congressional support for expanding trade would continue.

But now, the House of Representatives is bailing out, having put off until Nov. 29 its vote on a world trade agreement that had looked a lot less controversial than NAFTA until recently. Earlier, the Senate agreed to go home, promising to return Dec. 1 to settle the issue.

## Black Backs Telegraph Stock With Cash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TORONTO** — Hollinger Inc., the publishing company controlled by Conrad Black, on Friday gave a vote of confidence to its troubled British subsidiary by saying it would raise its stake in Telegraph PLC despite a weak third-quarter profit outlook.

Hollinger's credibility was damaged in May when it sold 12.5 million Telegraph shares for 587 pence (\$9.31 at the current exchange rate) and they subsequently fell to 349, with nearly 200 percent of that decline coming on June 23. On Friday, the price rose to 355 pence, up 45, after the announcement.

The stock's price fell in June after the company's flagship paper, The Daily Telegraph, slashed its cover price to 30 pence from 48 pence in response to a cut in the price of its rival, The Times, which subsequently cut its cover price to 20 pence.

In announcing its plan to repurchase 6.8 million Telegraph shares, which would raise its stake to 62 percent from 57 percent, Hollinger said, "Notwithstanding the severe competition in the quality newspaper market in the United Kingdom, Hollinger is confident of the prospects of The Telegraph and believes that at their current levels the shares represent an attractive investment."

Despite that statement, Hol-

## ECONOMIC SCENE

### Japan: Dwindling Surplus?

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

**TOKYO** — Even as the United States struggles to reach new market-opening agreements with Japan, some foreign and Japanese economists say natural forces could eliminate Japan's huge trade surplus within a decade or less.

"The trade surplus will disappear toward the end of the decade," Robert Alan Feldman, the chief of economic research for Salomon Brothers in Tokyo, predicted. Edward Lincoln, a former Brookings Institution economist, said it would take only slightly longer.

"Certainly in the first decade of the 21st century it will disappear," said Mr. Lincoln, who is special adviser to Walter Mondale, the U.S. ambassador to Tokyo.

According to some economic theories, the aging of Japan's population will bring about an economic and social transformation of the nation that could liquidate its current-account surplus — essentially the trade surplus adjusted for some other flows, such as foreign aid, gifts to relatives in foreign countries and earnings from foreign investments. This surplus measured \$131.4 billion last year.

Japan's current account surplus plunged 15.7 percent in August to \$6.16 billion as imports surged, the Finance Ministry announced Friday.

The decline, which was the largest since November, may signal that Japan's income trade surplus has begun a long-term decent, thus relieving upward pressure on the yen, economists told Bloomberg Business News.

By the year 2020, about one in four people in Japan is expected to be at least 65 years old,

compared with about one in seven now, in large part because of a low birth rate.

That could give Japan, which celebrates a national holiday every September called Respect for the Aged Day, the oldest population in the world.

Older people tend to draw down their savings to support themselves. So as Japan's population ages, the country's currently high private savings rate should decline.

Economists say that Japan's current account surplus is a byproduct of the fact that Japan saves more than it invests at home. That difference is what it invests overseas — and by definition it equals the current-account surplus.

So if saving is replaced by consumption, and if there is not an equal drop in investment within Japan, the inevitable result would be a drop in the current account surplus.

Japanese households save about 14 percent of their disposable incomes, while their American counterparts save only about 4 percent. This is partly because many Japanese remember the deprivation after World War II but also because they must save for a long time for home-loan down payments — which are relatively large because housing is expensive and because mortgage lenders demand large equity cushions.

But Charles Horioka, a professor at Osaka University, predicted that Japan's savings rate would "decline very sharply, possibly approaching zero or even negative by 2010 or 2020." The rate has already dropped from a peak of 23 percent in 1974.

## Ameritech Cuts 4,000 More Jobs

Bloomberg Business News

**CHICAGO** — Ameritech Corp. said Friday that it would cut 10,000 jobs, 15 percent of its work force, by the end of 1995, an increase from the 6,000 estimate that the company made in March.

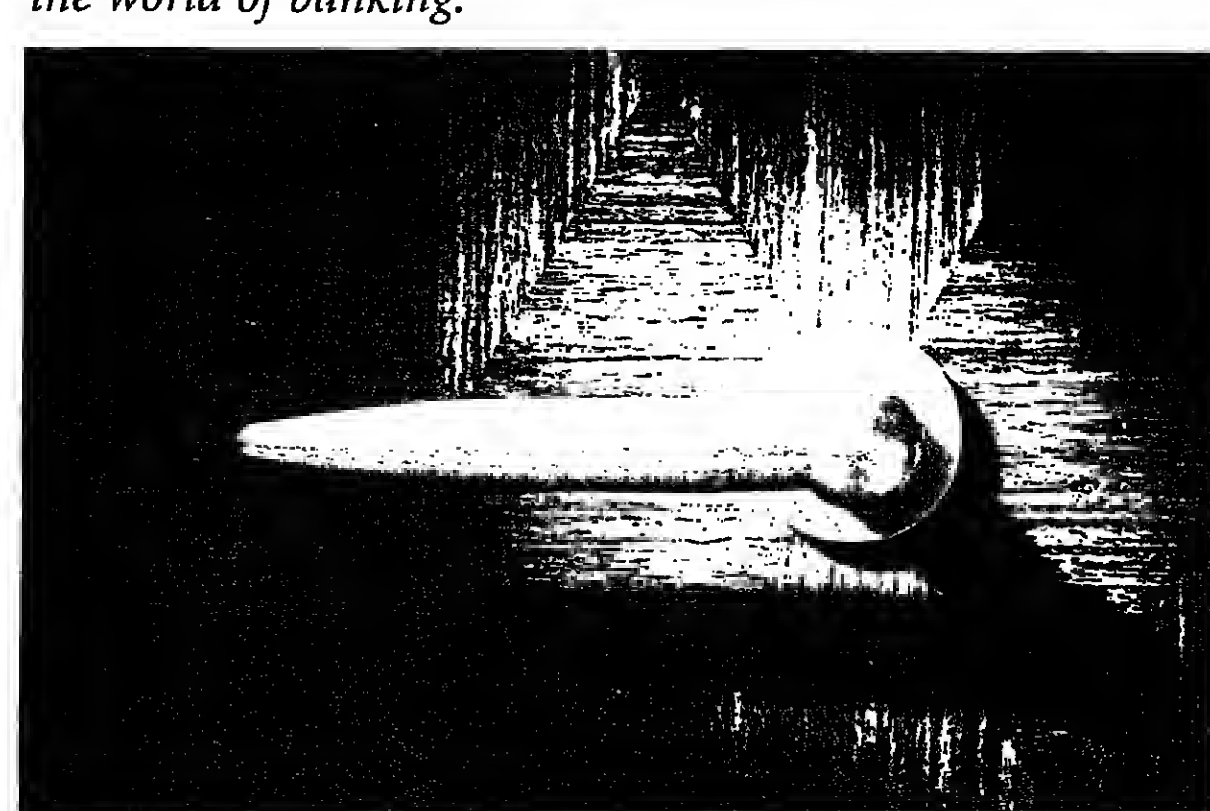
To pay for the increase, the Chicago-based Baby Bell will incur a \$168 million third-quarter charge, or 31 cents a share, to cover the reductions. Ameritech took a \$353 million first-quarter charge to cover the initial cuts.

All seven Baby Bells, created after the breakup of AT&T Corp. a decade ago, are striving to reduce costs because of competitive pressures in almost every aspect of their business.

Telephone companies that build fiber-optic networks are chipping away at their business customers. The cellular industry continues to add customers at a rate of 17,000 a day. And cable companies have plans to compete with the Bells after they upgrade their vast networks to transmit phone calls.

Together, the seven Bells have eliminated more than 150,000 jobs since 1990.

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## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	£	DM	Yen	Sw	Sc	DK	Nor	Fin
Amsterdam	1.78	2.70	1.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Brexit	1.45	2.45	1.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frankfurt	1.45	2.45	1.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
London (a)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Madrid	1.78	2.70	1.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris	1.78	2.70	1.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Porto	1.78	2.70	1.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stockholm	1.78	2.70	1.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Switzerland	1.78	2.70	1.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tokyo	1.78	2.70	1.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Toronto	1.78	2.70	1.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Zurich	1.78	2.70	1.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100%	1.78	2.70	1.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100%	1.78	2.70	1.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Closes in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich. Rates in other centers: Toronto. Rates of 3 p.m. at: To buy one dollar: To: Units of 100; N.A.: not evolved; N.A.: not available.

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Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

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Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Greenwell Maritime, Credit Lyonnais.



MARKET DIARY

# Stocks Advance As Oil Prices Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks snapped a four-day slide on Friday as oil stocks rallied amid tensions in the Middle East and as International Business Machines Corp. climbed to a two-year high.

Traders also expressed relief that a report showing U.S. employment below 6 percent for

## U.S. Stocks

the first time in four years was not even stronger, dampening fears that the Federal Reserve might have to raise interest rates soon.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 21.87 to 3,797.43. Over the week, the index fell 45.76 points, or 1.2 percent, and over the last three weeks it has fallen 4.4 percent.

Bonds were buoyed by the report and the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond retreated to 7.91 percent on Friday from 7.96 percent on Thursday.

Roughly 11 stocks rose for every 10 that fell on the Big Board, and volume totaled 284.23 million shares, up from 268.27 million on Thursday.

Oil stocks surged along with oil prices in the wake of reports

that Iraqi troops were moving toward Kuwait and President Clinton had sent an aircraft carrier to the Persian Gulf. British Petroleum PLC American depositary receipts rose 1 1/2 to 79, Mobil climbed 1 1/2 to 74, Amoco advanced 1 1/2 to 58 1/2, Exxon increased 1 to 42 1/2 and Amoco rose 1/2 to 42 1/2.

Stocks were also boosted by IBM, which surged 2 1/2, or 3.5 percent, to 71 1/2, its highest price since late 1992 after reports emerged that a recently introduced personal computer line had met strong demand.

Some analysts said that stocks might continue to gain early next week but could come under pressure late next week when the producer price report for September and the consumer inflation index are due for release.

Biogen surged 5 1/2 to 54 1/2 after a report that Schering-Plough was in talks with Biogen to market a new beta-interferon drug to treat multiple sclerosis.

Engelhard slumped 2 1/2 to 24 1/2 after the maker of air conditioners said it was uncomfortable with recent analyst projections for the third quarter due to heavy new investments it has made. (Bloomberg, AP)

# Dollar Rises a Notch Amid Tensions in Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — The dollar firmed against other major currencies Friday, boosted by a rise in the price of oil and bond prices amid concern about tensions in Iraq.

The U.S. unit rose to 1.5470 Deutsche marks on Friday from

## Foreign Exchange

1.5440 DM on Thursday and climbed to 100.61 yen from 99.835 yen.

President Bill Clinton dispatched an aircraft carrier to the Gulf region and put U.S. Army troops on alert in response to Iraqi troop movements near the Kuwait border, officials said.

Amy Smith, an analyst for IDEA, said the situation in Iraq was putting pressure on the yen. "If there is to be any confrontation, the yen is most vulnerable because of Japan's heavy dependence on imported oil," she said.

The Swiss franc assumed its role as a haven amid concerns

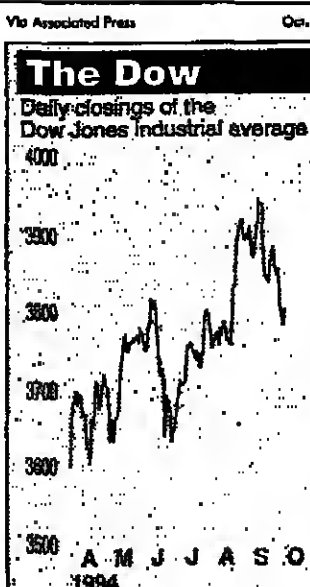
about international tensions and was the only major currency to remain fairly firm against the dollar. The U.S. currency was quoted at 1.2804 Swiss francs, little changed from Thursday.

Dealers said the dollar had also been underpinned by a report that U.S. unemployment had fallen to its lowest level in four years.

The Business Council, a group of top American executives, said Friday that economic recovery in Europe and Japan might restrain an anticipated rise of the dollar against the mark and the yen.

In its twice-yearly report issued Thursday, the council said it expected the dollar to drift 5 percent to 10 percent higher against the mark and yen by the end of 1995, but it later said this may be too optimistic.

Against other currencies, the dollar rose to 2.5855 French francs from 2.5780 francs, and the pound slipped to \$1.5865 from \$1.5908. (Reuters, APX)



AM J J A S O 1994

## NYSE Most Actives

IBM	High	Low	Chg.
IBM	71 1/2	70 1/2	+3 1/2
Biogen	54 1/2	53 1/2	+5 1/2
Engelhard	24 1/2	25 1/2	-2 1/2
Amgen	42 1/2	41 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	42 1/2	41 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	42 1/2	41 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	42 1/2	41 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	42 1/2	41 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	42 1/2	41 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	42 1/2	41 1/2	+1 1/2

## NASDAQ Most Actives

Biogen	High	Low	Chg.
Biogen	54 1/2	53 1/2	+5 1/2
Engelhard	24 1/2	25 1/2	-2 1/2
Amgen	42 1/2	41 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	42 1/2	41 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	42 1/2	41 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	42 1/2	41 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	42 1/2	41 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	42 1/2	41 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	42 1/2	41 1/2	+1 1/2

## AMEX Most Actives

Gold	High	Low	Chg.
Gold	380	375	+5
Silver	11 1/2	11 1/4	+1/4
Copper	1.54	1.53	+0.01
Platinum	1,000	995	+5
Palladium	1,200	1,195	+5
Rhodium	1,500	1,495	+5
Iridium	1,800	1,795	+5
Rosetta	1,900	1,895	+5
Neodymium	2,000	1,995	+5

## Market Sales

NYSE	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	284.23	283.73	+0.50
AMEX	25.34	25.24	+1.00
NASDAQ	270.21	269.71	+0.50

# U.S.-Saudi Impasse on Jets

AFP-AP Wire News

JIDDA — The United States and Saudi Arabia have failed to agree on funding for the purchase by Saudi Airlines of 60 wide-bodied Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. jets worth \$6 billion, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said Friday.

Mr. Bentsen said at a news briefing that he had discussed with Finance Minister Mohammad Alabkhalil possible funding from the U.S. Export-Import Bank for the purchase.

"I don't think anything was arrived at in the way of conclusion, but we're discussing that as a possibility," he said. Saudi signed the contract in February.

## Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Chg.
Dow Jones	3797.43	3775.56	+21.87
S&P 500	1141.29	1138.29	+3.00
NASDAQ	2702.11	2697.11	+5.00
AMEX	25.34	25.24	+1.00

## Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Chg.
Industrials	581.28	578.28	+3.00
Technology	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Healthcare	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Financial	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Energy	100.00	99.00	+1.00

## NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Chg.
Composite	284.23	283.73	+0.50
Industrials	284.23	283.73	+0.50
Technology	284.23	283.73	+0.50
Healthcare	284.23	283.73	+0.50
Financial	284.23	283.73	+0.50

## NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Chg.
Composite	2702.11	2697.11	+5.00
Industrials	2702.11	2697.11	+5.00
Technology	2702.11	2697.11	+5.00
Healthcare	2702.11	2697.11	+5.00
Financial	2702.11	2697.11	+5.00

## AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Chg.
Composite	25.34	25.24	+1.00
Industrials	25.34	25.24	+1.00
Technology	25.34	25.24	+1.00
Healthcare	25.34	25.24	+1.00
Financial	25.34	25.24	+1.00

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Chg.
30 Year	7.91	7.96	-0.05
10 Year	7.91	7.96	-0.05
5 Year	7.91	7.96	-0.05
2 Year	7.91	7.96	-0.05
1 Year	7.91	7.96	-0.05

## NYSE Diary

Index	High	Low	Chg.
Advanced	1229	1224	+5
Declined	1229	1224	+5
Unchanged	1229	1224	+5
Total Issues	1229	1224	+5
New Issues	1229	1224	+5

## AMEX Diary

Index	High	Low	Chg.
Advanced	1229	1224	+5
Declined	1229	1224	+5
Unchanged	1229	1224	+5
Total Issues	1229	1224	+5
New Issues	1229	1224	+5

## NASDAQ Diary

Index	High	Low	Chg.
Advanced	1229	1224	+5
Declined	1229	1224	+5
Unchanged	1229	1224	+5
Total Issues	1229	1224	+5
New Issues	1229	1224	+5

## Spot Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Chg.
Gold	380	375	+5
Silver	11 1/2	11 1/4	+1/4
Copper	1.54	1.53	+0.01
Platinum	1,000	995	+5
Palladium	1,200	1,195	+5

## EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	High	Low	Chg.
Aluminum	1030.00	1025.00	+5.00
Copper	1030.00	1025.00	+5.00
Gold	1030.00	1025.00	+5.00
Iron Ore	1030.00	1025.00	+5.00
Nickel	1030.00	1025.00	+5.00

## Metals

Index	High	Low	Chg.
Aluminum	1030.00	1025.00	+5.00
Copper	1030.00	1025.00	+5.00
Gold	1030.00	1025.00	+5.00
Iron Ore	1030.00	1025.00	+5.00
Nickel	1030.00	1025.00	+5.00

## Financial

Index	High	Low	Chg.
30 Year	7.91	7.96	-0.05
10 Year	7.91	7.96	-0.05
5 Year	7.91	7.96	-0.05
2 Year	7.91	7.96	-0.05
1 Year	7.91	7.96	-0.05

## Stock Indexes

Index	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	284.23	283.73	+0.50
AMEX	25.34	25.24	+1.00
NASDAQ	2702.11	2697.11	+5.00
Composite	284.23	283.73	+0.50
Industrials	284.23	283.73	+0.50

## Dividends

Index	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	284.23	283.73	+0.50
AMEX	25.34	25.24	+1.00
NASDAQ	2702.11	2697.11	+5.00
Composite	284.23	283.73	+0.50
Industrials	284.23	283.73	+0.50

## STOCK SPLIT

Index	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	284.23	283.73	+0.50
AMEX	25.34	25.24	+1.00
NASDAQ	2702.11	2697.11	+5.00
Composite	284.23	283.73	+0.50
Industrials	284.23	283.73	+0.50

## INCREASED

Index	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	284.23	283.73	+0.50
AMEX	25.34	25.24	+1.00
NASDAQ	2702.11	2697.11	+5.00
Composite	284.23	283.73	+0.50
Industrials	284.23	283.73	+0.50

## YEAR-END

Index	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	284.23	283.73	+0.50
AMEX	25.34	25.24	+1.00
NASDAQ	2702.11	2697.11	+5.00
Composite	284.23	283.73	+0.50
Industrials	284.23	283.73	+0.50

## DEFERRED

Index	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	284.23	283.73	+0.50
AMEX	25.34	25.24	+1.00
NASDAQ	2702.11	2697.11	+5.00
Composite	284.23	283.73	+0.50
Industrials	284.23	283.73	+0.50

## REGULAR

Index	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	284.23	283.73	+0.50
AMEX	25.34	25.24	+1.00
NASDAQ	2702.11	2697.11	+5.00
Composite	284.23	283.73	+0.50
Industrials	284.23	283.73	+0.50

## Industrials

Index	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	284.23	283.73	+0.50
AMEX	25.34	25.24	+1.00
NASDAQ	2702.11	2697.11	+5.00
Composite	284.23	283.73	+0.50
Industrials	284.23	283.73	+0.50

## Greenpeace Decries New VW Model

Reuters

HAMBURG — The environmental group Greenpeace said Friday that Volkswagen AG's new Polo model was ecologically unsound and advised people not to buy it.

"The car is not only 190 kilos heavier than its predecessor but also uses more fuel," Greenpeace said in a statement. "Considering the warming of our climate, the new Polo is an ecological insult."

Volkswagen launched the new model in Germany and France on Friday.

## Fidelity Holds 10.7% of RJR Nabisco

BOSTON (Bloomberg) — Fidelity Management & Research Co. and Fidelity Management Trust Co. said in a filing Friday that they held a 10.7 percent stake in RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the two Boston units of FMR Corp. said the 10.7 percent includes convertible preferred stock issued by the food and tobacco giant.

Fidelity is the largest stockholder in Borden Inc., with more than 13 million shares as of June 30. Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., which has 40 percent of RJR, has proposed swapping \$2 billion worth of its RJR stock for all of Borden's shares. That would increase Fidelity's stake in RJR even more.

## IBM Is Sold Out of Aptiva PC Line

ARMONK, New York (Bloomberg) — International Business Machines Corp. has sold out its new Aptiva personal computer line, which could cost the computer maker more than \$100 million in lost revenue in the fourth quarter, analysts said Friday.

The sell-out comes just months after the computer giant reported huge losses because of a buildup of PCs in inventory for the fourth quarter of 1993. IBM said it had conservatively estimated the demand to avoid a repeat of last year's fiasco, when retailers returned more than \$600 million of unsold products, analysts said.

"IBM is famous for this sort of thing," said Roxanne Goggin of Gruntal & Co. "It's considered an amateurish mistake and could make it more expensive for them to gain market share." In the race for market share, IBM has been tripped up by Compaq Computer Corp., which took first place this year with 13.4 percent of the market; IBM fell from first to fourth place with only 7.9 percent.

## USAR Bonds Fall as Pilots End Talks

ARLINGTON, Virginia (Bloomberg) — The price of USAR Group Inc.'s bonds fell Friday, losing 8 percent after the pilots' union broke off contract talks.

The pilots are protesting USAR's plan to cut its payroll by selling some larger aircraft, particularly Boeing 767s. The grounding of the aircraft would mean that pilots assigned to those jets would be moved to lower-paying jobs flying smaller planes.

USAR's 10 percent senior notes due in 2003 were down about 8 percent from Thursday, traders said. The bonds, USAR's most actively traded issue, were selling for 99.5 cents on the dollar.

## Unitrin 3d-Quarter Profit Triples

CHICAGO (Bloomberg) — Unitrin Inc. said Friday its third-quarter earnings more than tripled as the insurance company benefited from gains related to its investment portfolio.















**NASDAQ**

**Friday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	30	10%	High	Low	Letters	Orig																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

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# AMEX

**Friday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

40mm High Low Stock	Dev	Yld	P/E	180s	High	Low	Latest	Chrg
A								
99	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
10	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
11	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
12	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
13	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
14	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
15	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
16	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
17	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
18	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
19	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
20	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
21	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
22	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
23	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
24	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
25	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
26	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
27	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
28	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
29	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
30	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
31	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
32	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
33	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
34	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
35	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
36	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
37	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
38	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
39	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
40	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
41	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
42	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
43	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
44	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
45	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
46	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
47	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
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49	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
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63	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
64	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
65	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
66	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
67	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
68	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
69	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
70	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
71	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
72	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
73	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
74	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
75	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
76	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
77	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
78	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
79	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
80	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
81	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
82	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
83	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
84	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
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86	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
87	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
88	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
89	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
90	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
91	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
92	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
93	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
94	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
95	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
96	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
97	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
98	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
99	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
B								
11	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
12	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
13	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
14	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
15	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
16	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
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18	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
19	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
20	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
21	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
22	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
23	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
24	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
25	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
26	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
27	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
28	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
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31	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
32	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
33	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
34	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
35	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
36	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
37	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
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47	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
48	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
49	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
50	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
51	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
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54	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
55	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
56	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
57	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
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66	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
67	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
68	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
69	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
70	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
71	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
72	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
73	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
74	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
75	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
76	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
77	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
78	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
79	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
80	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
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83	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
84	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
85	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
86	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
87	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
88	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
89	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
90	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
91	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2
92	1	41Nc Ssr	34	68	46	31	26	1/2

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## FIRST COLUMN

The Best  
Regulator Is  
Yourself

**D**URING a recent U.S. Senate hearing concerning the well-being of financial markets and the protection of individual investors, Arthur Levitt, chairman of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, said he was worried.

He said he feared that more American investors were putting their savings into investments they didn't understand, and that in a market downturn, these people might clamor for Congress to impose stricter regulation on the securities industry. But excessive controls on the widely-misunderstood group of securities known as derivatives, he added, might not be such a good idea, because derivatives can reduce risk as well as add to it.

Mr. Levitt's observations are well taken. First, more Americans are indeed investing. And mutual funds, which increasingly use derivatives to hedge in equity and bond markets, have become the vehicle of choice.

As for some investors not understanding financial markets, Mr. Levitt is right on target. Amid today's investment phantasmagoria, even some professional investors don't grasp areas of the markets in which they do not regularly deal. Nor, perhaps, should they be expected to. Your dermatologist might be a doctor, but you wouldn't ask him about brain surgery.

Even though Mr. Levitt has put together a panel of experts to explore controls on derivatives and the funds that use them, however, investors in the United States—and globally, for that matter—would be wisest to watch out for themselves.

Why? Because educating oneself about complex financial instruments is a much better way to protect an investment than relying on regulators to do it for you. If you take that step, you can explore which funds use which types of derivatives, and to what extent, and then make your own informed decision on whether to invest.

If you don't bother to learn about things yourself, you might end up like one of those people who gets sick from eating too many pastries and then sees the bakery for making them so irresistible.

And no one wants to end up like that.

P.C.

## Fund Leaders by Sector

Best performing internationally-domiciled funds through Sept. 29, 1994. Value of \$100, income reinvested, excluding charges.

## Equity Funds

Over one year	
JF Thailand	211.11
Nicam Philippines Fund	207.27
JF Taiwan Trust	199.39
Baring Korea	197.45
Prov. Capital Thailand	195.84
Fidelity Funds Thailand	195.84
Elemtly	188.84
Investco Taiwan Growth	187.97
CL Pakistan Growth	187.15
Barclays ASF Philippines	183.15

Over three years	
Infinity	458.22
JF Thailand	405.31
Astra (FE) Asian Development	394.89
Mercury Gold & General	382.64
Prov. Capital Thailand	382.53
Thomson New Tiger Philippines	379.95
Altrust Atlas Gold	373.80
JF Malaysia	365.36
JF India	361.40
Fidelity Fds Thailand	359.88

Source: Microcap.

## Bond Funds

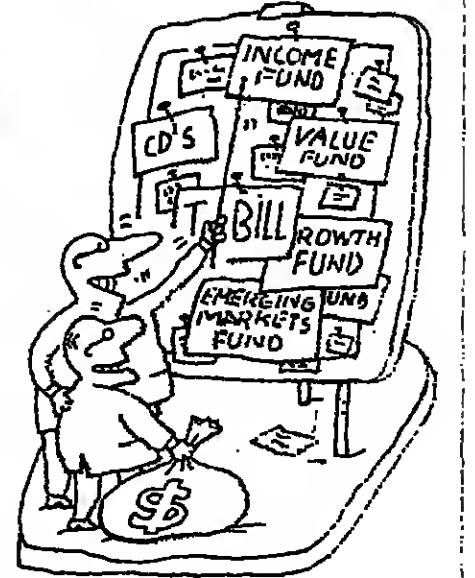
Over one year	
Pacific International Bond	157.42
Ster High Yield	139.36
Garantia Debi	127.31
Performa US Fixed Income	124.34
CS Fixed Int SFR 7% 1/96	124.03
Unico UF DEM Renten	122.89
Investco Investment	121.37
ABN AMRO Interest Growth BEF	120.31
Orsay Arbitrage	120.31
Pandora Short Invest	119.94

Over three years	
Daiwa Original France BondMix	193.30
Sogelux Pd F JPY Bond	190.01
Bond Valor Yen	185.33
LO Obligex D Japanese Yen	183.67
Mullisor Yen Bonds	180.29
Parvest Obil Yen A (m)	178.49
Yen Invest	178.29
Yamaichi Second CB Open	177.82
BBL Renta Fund Yen O	177.58
ABtrust Fixed Interest	175.81

## Money Market Funds

Over one year	
Five Arrows CFL Italian Lire	148.55
Lloyds Int MUF PTE	121.28
Money Plus (Bel) Dst	121.05
Money Plus (Bel) Cap	121.04
Hermes Cash	121.01
Lion Interinvest Cash LUF	120.93
Five Arrows IFL Danish Krone	120.75
Euro Money Market A BEF	120.74
Five Arrows CFL Danish Krone	120.66
SBC Money Market Fund ESC	120.58

Over three years	
JF Money Fund JPY	155.90
CS Money Market Fund JPY	155.35
UBS Mkt Invest Yen	155.32
SBC Money Market Fund Yen	154.73
Citicor YEN Portfolio	154.54
Astra IUF Yen Reserve	154.31
Guinness FI GSF Yen Money	153.71
Lloyds Int Liquidity JPY	153.64
Guinness FI IF Japanese Yen	153.53
BBL Renta Cash JPY O	153.45



## Still-Tepid Deposit Rates Heating Up Stampede to Income Funds

By Barbara Wall

**T**HE WORD from many on Wall Street, in the City and in other financial centers is that the dash from cash into bonds or equity plays should continue, despite the prospect of further modest interest-rate increases across international markets.

Indeed, one analyst at NatWest Securities in London said that even the most bullish forecasters do not foresee cash investments becoming much more attractive in the near future. "With deposit rates hovering around the 4 percent mark," he said, "retail investors will continue to look for investment opportunities in bonds and equity income funds."

Adam Greshin, portfolio manager of the Luxembourg-based Scudder global opportunities fund, added that many market watchers are especially bullish on bonds. "Bond markets are looking particularly attractive at the moment because of exceptional high yields," he said. "With yields approaching 12 percent in Italy and Sweden, 9 percent in the U.K. and 8 percent in Germany, the investment opportunities are just too good to pass up."

Although bond funds tend to offer lower yields than buying directly into the bond market, they still look attractive compared to short-term deposit rates and money market funds. Scudder's international bond fund, for example, currently yields around 7 percent. The U.K.-invested

Schroder gilt and fixed-interest fund yields 7.6 percent.

Admitting that bond markets are volatile, Mr. Greshin said he nonetheless believes that the threat of inflation has been overplayed. "Higher inflation tends to follow close on the heels of interest-rate rises," he said. "But what we are seeing at the moment is higher interest rates discounting the prospect of higher inflation—a prospect that is unlikely to be fulfilled. This unusual scenario makes bonds look very attractive indeed."

The arguments in favor of bonds may appear persuasive, but some professional investors say that caution is advised. "Bond markets have been through a turbulent period and many bond investors have suffered as a result," said Robert Burdett, a senior fund manager at Berry Asset Management in London. "Bond funds are marketed as high-income, low-risk and low-growth investment vehicles. However, over the past few years, only the latter claim has held true."

"If you believe in the low-growth, low-inflation story of the 1990s, then bond funds may be for you," he added. "None-theless, they should be viewed as long-term investment undertakings. The threat of creeping inflation is omnipresent and many of the markets still have a rough ride ahead."

Mr. Burdett said he currently recommends direct investment in British government bonds, known as gilts, over bond funds. For investors set on funds, however, he suggested dealing with well-established investment houses with international expertise such as Barings or Guinness Flight.

## Fund Leaders by Sector

- Total expense ratios
- Getting to know fund managers
- Perils for U.S. expatriates

lished investment houses with international expertise such as Barings or Guinness Flight.

"A strong technical team is needed to follow and understand currency movements and political risk in the diverse and unsettled global bond markets," he said. "Unlike equity fund management, there is no room in the bond business for personalities. Technical expertise comes first."

Leonard Klahr, a senior fund manager at Capel Cure Myers, the London-based asset management concern, said that U.K. equity income funds are currently in vogue. He acknowledged that the fate of equity income funds is invariably tied up with events in the bond market, but said he believes that U.K. equities should surge ahead under their own steam.

"U.K. companies have had great difficulty maintaining dividend payments during recent years, but there is now some scope for higher yields along with improved growth," he said. "Forecast yields are at least 6 or 7 percent. Of course, the picture will be even more impressive if the bond market is able to maintain a strong position."

Barry Wolfe, investment director at Mercury Asset Management in London,

said that the United Kingdom is the strongest market at present. "We are underweight in the United States because all the indications are that the rate of profits growth will slow down there," he said. "Continental Europe, meanwhile, is looking rather unsettled and there is serious concern as to just how much of the much-vaunted European economic recovery has already been valued into the markets."

Indeed, large sums of money are flowing into U.K. equity income funds. During the first six months of 1994, according to NatWest Securities, net unit-trust sales in the United Kingdom totalled £5.3 billion (\$8.6 billion), with £1 billion, or 19 percent, directed toward U.K. equity income funds. These funds accounted for 11 percent of total unit trust sales in 1993.

Mr. Burdett noted that some equity income-fund managers use fixed-interest investments as a means of taking the pressure off stock selection. "As well as looking for a good investment mix, investors should concentrate on funds with consistently good dividend payouts," he said.

Heading Mr. Burdett's list of recommended equity income producing funds is the Prolific high-income fund, a U.K.-authorized unit trust with a 20-year record of growing dividends. He also likes the Perpetual income fund and the Credit Suisse income fund.

"Those funds have suffered the odd glitch in performance over the years," he said, referring to the Perpetual and Credit Suisse funds. "But they stand up in terms of total returns."

Capel Cure Myers says it plans to launch a new equity income fund within the next few weeks. The fund will be 100 percent invested in the United Kingdom, with 20 percent of the fund in convertible securities, up to 15 percent in utilities, and the balance in equities. The targeted yield is 5.75 percent.

"As far as international equity income funds are concerned, investors will have a difficult task finding a fund that offers a high yield," said Mr. Burdett. "The U.K. and U.S. are the only markets where yield actually means anything. Most continental European and Asian investors like to see their returns in capital rather than income, so any profit is immediately plowed back into the fund rather than distributed."

The average yield in the international income sector is currently about 1.5 percent, and half of the funds listed in this sector do not pay dividends at all, Mr. Burdett said.

"A notable exception is the Kleinwort Benson offshore equity income fund, which yields 4.9 percent," he said. "Also worth considering are some of the U.K.-based international equity income funds."

Mr. Burdett said that, although money market funds are looking a tad more attractive because of the small rises in interest rates, it is probably still too early to invest in them yet. "As these funds are largely invested in treasury bills and short-term deposits," he said, "they can only perform relative to current interest rates."

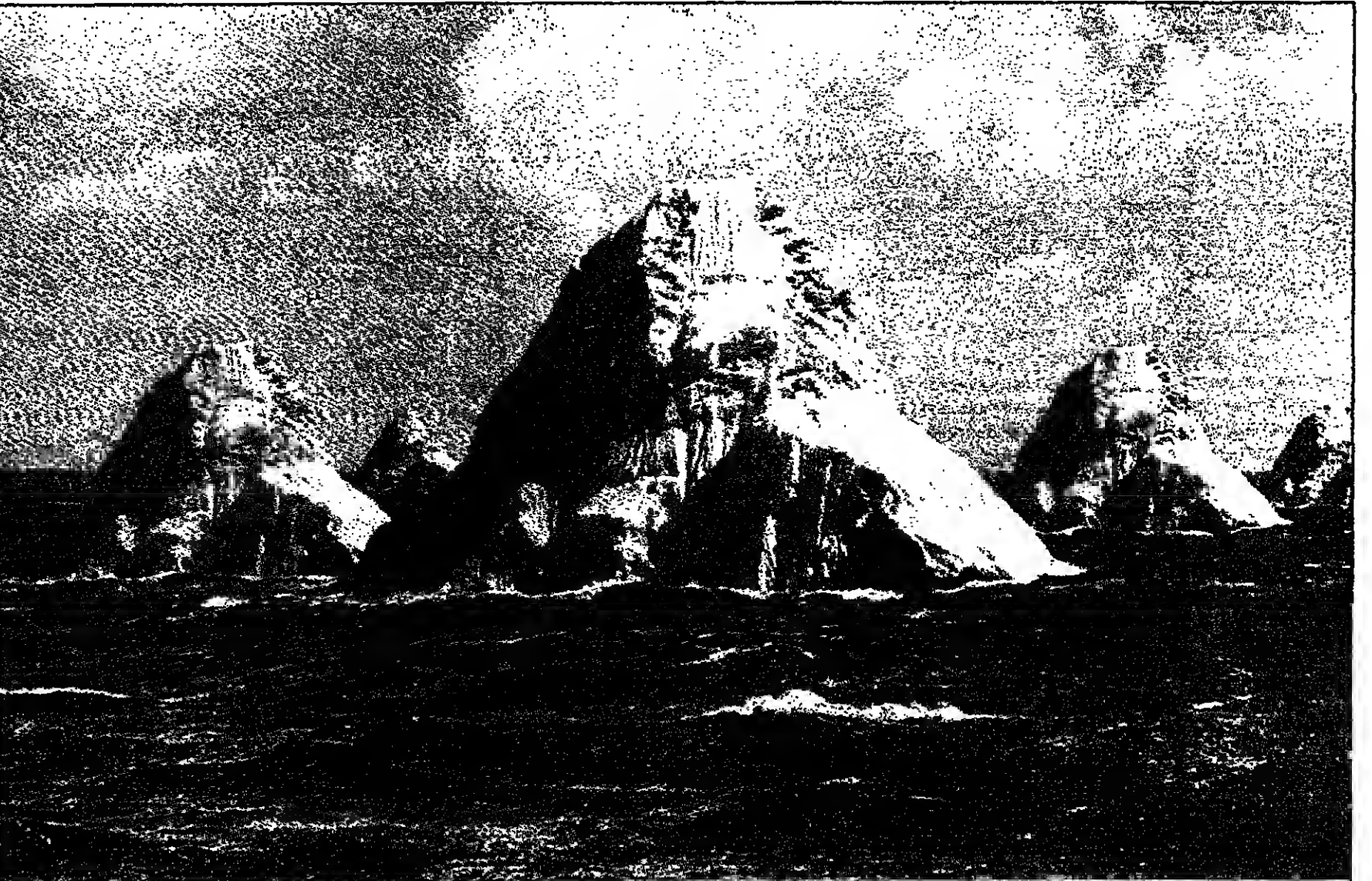
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OFFSHORE FUND PERFORMANCE TO 1ST SEPTEMBER 1994				
PERPETUAL OFFSHORE FUNDS	SINCE LAUNCH		OVER 5 YEARS	
	LAUNCH DATE	% CHANGE	POSITION IN SECTOR	% CHANGE
International Growth	25-1-83	+486.4	3 out of 27	+161.5
Emerging Companies	8-4-85	+603.3	1 out of 49	+156.0
American Growth	21-4-84	+743.0	1 out of 29	+132.6
For Eastern Growth	8-11-86	+437.2	1 out of 22	+145.2
Japanese Growth	30-11-91	+62.4	3 out of 93	
European Growth	8-11-86	+130.1	4 out of 23	+28.4
UK Growth	24-10-87	+301.4	1 out of 31	+100.7
Global Bond	7-12-92	+2.7	119 out of 145	
Asian Smaller Markets	8-3-93	+84.9	12 out of 86	

Over the past 5 years, 5 out of 6 funds have achieved top quartile performance. Positions are to 1st September 1994 and are on an offer-to-offer US Dollar basis, inclusive of reinvested income, net of withholding taxes (source Microcap). Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. The value of an investment and the income from it can go down as well as up.

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## SPORTS

## Swimmer Captures 3d Gold

Chinese Woman Also Sets Record

The Associated Press

HIROSHIMA, Japan — The Chinese swimming star Lu Bin clipped the world record in the women's 200-meter individual medley Friday and other Chinese athletes added to their country's commanding lead in the Asian Games medals table.

India won its first gold of the Games by blanking Indonesia in the men's team tennis final. In their battle for second place in the medals race — far behind China's 54 golds — South Korea and Japan each picked up three golds and were tied at 20.

The Chinese captured 11 golds — six in swimming, where their women remain unbeaten after 12 races, two in weightlifting, and one each in fencing, shooting and softball.

South Korea won two in shooting and one in women's volleyball. Japan won its gold in the equestrian, swimming and shooting competitions.

China has 97 medals in all, to 72 for Japan, 40 for South Korea and 15 each for Kazakhstan and Taiwan.

Lu brought her own medal count to three golds and two silvers, leaving the competition far behind in the 200-meter individual medley. She earlier had won gold in the women's 200 freestyle and 400 freestyle relay, and silver in the 100 freestyle and 100 backstroke.

Lu, world champion in the 200 medley, won in 2 minutes, 11.57 seconds, breaking the record of 2:11.65 set by her teammate Lin Li at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics.

Japan scored the only break in China's mastery in the pool Friday when Hajime Ito won the 100-meter backstroke in a games record of 56.08 seconds.



Iranian women taking aim in the air-rifle contest Friday at the Asian Games. South Korea's Lee Eun Ju won the event.

In the women's 800 freestyle, 16-year-old Luo Ping only held back in the first few laps, established a comfortable lead by midpoint and then had the race to herself as she broke her own Asian record in 8:31.57. She had set the old mark of 8:32.40 last month at the World Championships in Rome.

Her teammate Zhou Guanbin captured the silver in 8:31.57 and Japan's Tomoko Goza the bronze in 8:43.73.

The Chinese picked up two golds in the men's 200-meter butterfly when Xue Wei and Zhang Bin touched the wall in an identical 2:01.47. Third in 2:01.64 was Japan's Mitsuhiro Takano, who had won the 100 butterfly bronze.

A race later, unheralded Hu Bin of China broke the games record in the 50 freestyle in 22.76 effort. Kazakhstan's Alexei Horvin captured the silver in 23.12 and China's butterfly specialist Jiang Chengli got the bronze in 23.24. The previous record, set at the 1990 Beijing Games, had stood at 22.99. South Korea clinched the

women's volleyball gold by trouncing Taiwan, 15-11, 15-12, in its final round-robin game.

The South Koreans added triumphs in women's air rifle shooting as Lee Eun Ju took the individual title and helped her team win gold, too.

Japan and China split honors in the men's free pistol event. A Japanese policeman, Masaru Nakashige, won the individual gold, but China took the team title.

India's gold in tennis came when Asif Ismail downed Indonesia's Suardi, 6-1, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3, and Leander Paes drubbed Benny Wijaya, 6-1, 6-3. Zeeshaan Ali Syed and Gaurav Natekar edged Wirayawan Sugiharto and Donny Suseno, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5, in the doubles.

The Chinese also won both the 64- and 70-kilogram titles in men's weightlifting, and beat Japan 9-2 for the women's foil team fencing gold.

Japanese riders picked up their third gold in the equestrian competition, taking the team jumping event.

## Soccer Player on Thai Team Fails Drug Test at Games

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HIROSHIMA, Japan — A Thai soccer player has become the first competitor at the Asian Games to test positive for drugs, a spokesman for the Asian Football Conference said on Friday.

Thai officials said the player was a senior member of the team and that he had been expelled from the athletes village and was already on his way home to Thailand.

"We will be making a statement on a Thai player's drug use on Saturday," a conference spokesman said.

The player was identified by Japan's Kyodo News Service as the defender Sirisak Kadalee.

In Thailand, a radio station, quoting Thai officials, said amphetamines were found in the 20-year-old player's urine sample after Thailand's 2-1 loss to Hong Kong on Monday. Thailand played without him on Friday in its 5-4 loss to Uzbekistan.

About 30 athletes have been tested since the Asian Games started last Sunday and the Thai player was the first to test positive.

The winner of each event and three others selected at random are given drug tests. The samples are sent to a laboratory in Tokyo for analysis.

(Reuters, AP)

## Early Battle for the AFC East

New York Times Service

**DOLPHINS (4-1) AT BILLS (3-2):** Key stats: Bruce Smith leads the AFC in sacks with seven. In the last three games at Rich Stadium, Dan Marino has thrown seven touchdowns and two interceptions.

**Comments:** This game is for early supremacy in the AFC East. Home field means nothing; the visiting team has won the last six meetings.

## NFL MATCHUPS

Thurman Thomas may return from a knee injury that sidelined him for last week's game. The Dolphins are still searching for a rushing attack. Odds makers favor the Bills by 2½ points.

**COLTS (2-3) AT JETS (2-3):** Key stats: Of the 10 times the Colts have been inside an opponent's 20-yard line, they have scored nine touchdowns. Jets have given up eight rushing touchdowns this year.

**Comments:** The Jets have hit another one of their seasonal swoons. Fortunately it's still early in the season. Unfortunately, they have to play the Colts — a bafflingly persistent Indianapolis has won five straight against the Jets at Giants Stadium. Jets by 5.

**BRONCOS (0-4) AT SEAHAWKS (3-2):** Key stats: Seahawks defense has given up just six TDs in five games. The Broncos defense has given up 14 touchdowns — nine through the air.

**Comments:** If the Broncos can't get a pass rush on Seattle quarterback Rick Mirer, forget about it. In the Seahawks' two losses, he has been sacked just four times. Denver has had a week off to try to halt their slide. Seahawks by 4.

**RAMS (2-3) AT PACKERS (2-3):** Key stats: Rams defense has seven interceptions in the last five games. The Packers defense has forced five turnovers in the last two games.

**Comments:** The last time the Rams won a game on the road was opening day 1988. The Rams have been getting good production on offense from receiver Flipper Anderson, although running back Jerome Bettis has been hot and cold. The Packers defense is teatious and disruptive. Packers by 8.

**SAINTS (2-3) AT BEARS (3-2):** Key stats: Saints' 19 sacks lead the NFL (17 in the last three games). The Bears average just 2.9 yards per carry. **Comments:** The Saints still can't muster a rushing attack, but they're getting things done on defense. The Bears have gotten their offense rolling during the last two weeks on the strength of few mistakes. Bears by 3½.

**49ERS (3-2) AT LIONS (2-3):** Key stats: The 49ers offensive line has given up 18 sacks and two safeties in five games. The Lions defense has just eight sacks this year.

**Comments:** Either the Lions are going to get healthy on the 49ers or San Francisco is going to get well by beating up the Lions. Detroit can't get

to the passer and the 49ers can't protect the quarterback. 49ers by 5.

**BUCS (2-3) AT FALCONS (3-2):** Key stats: The Bucs haven't committed a turnover in three of five games this season. Terance Mathis is the No. 2 receiver in the NFC with 40 receptions.

**Comments:** The Tampa Bay secondary could be in for a workout against the Falcons' "Red Gun" offense. Quarterback Jeff George has thrown nine touchdown passes and he has several options to go to. Falcons by 6½.

**CARDINALS (1-4) AT COWBOYS (3-1):** Key stats: The Cardinals have the NFL's No. 2 rushing defense, giving up just 66.3 yards. Dallas has the No. 1 rushing offense (154 yards a game).

**Comments:** When two steam locomotives are on a collision course, a big bang is expected. Running back Emmitt Smith is nursing a sore hamstring. The Cards are hoping Jay Schroeder can continue to spark the offense. Cowboys by 14.

**CHIEFS (3-1) AT CHARGERS (4-0):** Key stats: Of Ronnie Harmon's 14 receptions, 12 have been for first downs. Chiefs' offensive line has given up three sacks in four games.

**Comments:** The Chiefs have swept the series between the two teams for the last four seasons. Even though they've had a week off, Kansas City is still seething after getting shut out by the Rams. The Chargers' pass rush is relentless, but the Chiefs' offensive line has provided good protection for Joe Montana. Chargers by 1.

**RAIDERS (1-3) AT PATRIOTS (3-2):** Key stats: The Patriots defense has 16 sacks and the offensive line has yielded just six. The Raiders defense has nine sacks and the offensive line has given up 14.

**Comments:** Jeff Hostetler hopes he will be working against the Patriots defense from the first two weeks of the season that gave up 77 points. In the last two weeks the Patriots have given up just 33 points. The Patriots offense has maintained its explosive clip and has scored 141 points in five games. Patriots by 3.

**REDSKINS (1-4) AT EAGLES (3-1):** Key stats: The Eagles have not given up a sack or had a turnover in the last two games. In the last three games the Redskins offense has yielded nine interceptions and lost five fumbles.

**Comments:** Now is not a good time for the Redskins to be facing the Eagles. Philadelphia is clicking in all phases, while the Redskins are listing like a leaky ship. Eagles by 13½.

**VIKINGS (3-2) AT GIANTS (3-1):** Key stats: The Giants have held the Vikings to an average of 13 points a game in the last three meetings.

**Comments:** Dave Brown was sacked seven times by the Saints defense last week. The Vikings get just as much pressure on the passer as New Orleans, so Brown will be in for another tough time. Giants by 2.

Open dates: Bengals, Browns, Oilers, Steelers. These NFL matchups were prepared by Timothy W. Smith. Odds were provided by Harrah's.

## SCOREBOARD

## Asian Games

## Basketball

## Women

## Japan 126, Kazakhstan 74

## South Korea 103, China 72

## Men

## Saudi Arabia 82, Taiwan 72

## South Korea 126, United Arab Emirates 80

## Squash

## Team Jamaica Final

## 1. Japan, 12.03, 2. Taiwan, 25.58, 3. Iran, 30.20, 4. Saudi Arabia, 35.25, 5. (tie), Kuwait and Philippines, 36.00.

## Fencing

## Women, Foil Team Final

## Gold Medal: China def. Japan, 9-5; Bronze Medal: South Korea def. Uzbekistan, 9-4.

## FIBA Hockey

## Men

## Pakistan 3, Oman 0

## Kazakhstan 3, Malaysia 1

## India 3, China 0

## South Korea 18, Bangladesh 0

## Golf

## Women

## Second Round Leaders

## (61-70 yards, par 72)

## Huang Yu-chen, Taiwan

## Chang Chin-shi, Taiwan

## 71-44-148

## 72-75-147

## Team Free Pistol

## 1. China, 14.00, 2. Japan, 14.71, 3. Uzbekistan, 14.85, 4. Taiwan, 14.82, 5. South Korea, 14.83, 6. Vietnam, 14.11.

## Women

## Individual Air Rifle

## 1. Lee Eun-ju, South Korea, 492.3, 2. Zhang Qianli, China, 491.1, 3. Yoo Kwon-soon, South Korea, 490.4, 4. Xu Yuhua, China, 489.4, 5. Pashamoni, Iran, 488.0, 6. Sri Lanka, 487.7, 7. Jorjani, Romania, 487.7, 8. Thailand, 487.7.

## Team Air Rifle

## 1. South Korea, 1146, 2. China, 1141, 3. Thailand, 1131, 4. Japan, 1144, 5. Indonesia, 1125, 6. Sri Lanka, 1135.

## Women

## Soccer

## China 2, South Korea 0

## Uzbekistan 5, Thailand 4

## China 1, Iran 0

## Kuwait 1, South Korea 0

## Saudi Arabia 2, Malaysia 1

## Turkmenistan 4, Yemen 0

## Softball

## Tahiti 10, South Korea 0; Japan 4, China 3

## Final round-robin game, GOLD — China; SILVER — Japan; BRONZE — Taiwan.

## Swimming

## Women

## 400-Meter Medley Relay — 1. China (He Chensu, Dai Guohua, Liu Limin, Shao Yinyi), 4:37.49 (games record; old record 4:11.74, 1991), 2. Japan (Miki Nakano, Akemi Tanaka, Miki Horana, Susu Chiba), 4:10.07, 3. South Korea (Ji-Hyun Lee, Ju-Mee Bwon, Dong-Seok Lee, Se-Gim Lee), 4:22.11.

## Men

## 200-Meter Freestyle — 1. Luo Ping, China, 8:31.57 (Asian record; old record 8:32.40, 1994), 2. Zhou Guobin, China, 8:42.64, 3. Tomoko Goza, Japan, 8:43.73.

## Women

## 200-Meter Individual Medley — 1. Lu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (world record; old record 2:11.65, 1992), 2. Dai Guohua, China, 2:15.82, 3. Nitrant Meekharu, Japan, 2:15.72.

## Men

## 200-Meter Butterfly — 1. (tie) Xue Wei, China, and Zhang Bin, China, 2:01.47, 2. Mitsuhiro Takano, Japan, 2:01.64.

## Women

## 30-Meter Freestyle — 1. Hu Bin, China, 22.76 (games record; old record 22.79, 1993), 2. Alexei Horvin, Kazakhstan, 23.12, 3. Jiang Chengli, China, 23.24.

## Men

## 100-Meter Backstroke — 1. Hajime Ito, Japan, 56.08 (games record; old record 57.13, 2001), 2. Kim Hee-sung, South Korea, 56.55, 3. Lin Li, China, 57.04.

## Women

## Table Tennis

## Women, Team Semifinals

## China 3, Taiwan 0

## Hong Kong 3, Japan 0

## Tennis

## Men, Team Final

## India 3, Indonesia 0

## Asif Ismail def. Suardi, 6-1, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3.

## Team Free Pistol

## 1. China, 14.00, 2. Japan, 14.71, 3. Uzbekistan, 14.85, 4. Taiwan, 14.82, 5. South Korea, 14.83, 6. Vietnam, 14.11.

## Women

## Individual Air Rifle

## 1. Lee Eun-ju, South Korea, 492.3, 2. Zhang Qianli, China, 491.1, 3. Yoo Kwon-soon, South Korea, 490.4, 4. Xu Yuhua, China, 489.4, 5. Pashamoni, Iran, 488.0, 6. Sri Lanka, 487.7, 7. Jorjani, Romania, 487.7, 8. Thailand, 487.7.

## Team Air Rifle

## 1. South Korea, 1146, 2. China, 1141, 3. Thailand, 1131, 4. Japan, 1144, 5. Indonesia, 1125, 6. Sri Lanka, 1135.

## Women

## Soccer

## China 2, South Korea 0

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## China 1, Iran 0

## Kuwait 1, South Korea 0

## Saudi Arabia 2, Malaysia 1

## Turkmenistan 4, Yemen 0

## Softball

## Tahiti 10, South Korea 0; Japan 4, China 3

## Final round-robin game, GOLD — China; SILVER — Japan; BRONZE — Taiwan.

## Swimming

## Women

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## Women

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## Men

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## Women

## Table Tennis

## Women, Team Semifinals

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## Tennis

## Men, Team Final

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## Asif Ismail def. Suardi, 6-1, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3.

## Team Free Pistol

## 1. China, 14.00, 2. Japan, 14.71, 3. Uzbekistan, 14.85, 4. Taiwan, 14.82, 5. South Korea, 14.83, 6. Vietnam, 14.11.

## Women

## Individual Air Rifle

## 1. Lee Eun-ju, South Korea, 492.3, 2. Zhang Qianli, China, 491.1, 3. Yoo Kwon-soon, South Korea, 490.4, 4. Xu Yuhua, China, 489.4, 5. Pashamoni, Iran, 488.0, 6. Sri Lanka, 487.7, 7. Jorjani, Romania, 487.7, 8. Thailand, 487.7.

## Team Air Rifle

## 1. South Korea, 1146, 2. China, 1141, 3. Thailand, 1131, 4. Japan, 1144, 5. Indonesia, 1125, 6. Sri Lanka, 1135.

## Women

## Soccer

## China 2, South Korea 0

## Uzbekistan 5, Thailand 4

## China 1, Iran 0

## Kuwait 1, South Korea 0

## Saudi Arabia 2, Malaysia 1

## Turkmenistan 4, Yemen 0

## Softball

## Tahiti 10, South Korea 0; Japan 4, China 3

## Final round-robin game, GOLD — China; SILVER — Japan; BRONZE — Taiwan.

## Swimming

## Women

## 400-Meter Medley Relay — 1. China (He Chensu, Dai Guohua, Liu Limin, Shao Yinyi), 4:37.49 (games record; old record 4:11.74, 1991), 2. Japan (Miki Nakano, Akemi Tanaka, Miki Horana, Susu Chiba), 4:10.07, 3. South Korea (Ji-Hyun Lee, Ju-Mee Bwon, Dong-Seok Lee, Se-Gim Lee), 4:22.11.

## Men

## 200-Meter Freestyle — 1. Luo Ping, China, 8:31.57 (Asian record; old record 8:32.40, 1994), 2. Zhou Guobin, China, 8:42.64, 3. Tomoko Goza, Japan, 8:43.73.

## Women

## 200-Meter Individual Medley — 1. Lu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (world record; old record 2:11.65, 1992), 2. Dai Guohua, China, 2:15.82, 3. Nitrant Meekharu, Japan, 2:15.72.

## Men

## 200-Meter Butterfly — 1. (tie) Xue Wei, China, and Zhang Bin, China, 2:01.47, 2. Mitsuhiro Takano, Japan, 2:01.64.

## Women

## 30-Meter Freestyle — 1. Hu Bin, China, 22.76 (games record; old record 22.79, 1993), 2. Alexei Horvin, Kazakhstan, 23.12, 3. Jiang Chengli, China, 23.24.

## Men

## 100-Meter Backstroke — 1. Hajime Ito, Japan, 56.08 (games record; old record 57.13, 2001),



## SPORTS

Girl Tennis Stars:  
Next-to-Last Debut?By Robin Finn  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One down, one to go. If the conscience-laden, sponsorless women's tennis tour delivers on its promise to make sure its circuit doesn't become the Tiny Tot Exploitation Tour, we've seen the next-to-last debut by a 14-year-old phenom.

The Czech-born Martina Hingis has her last week in Zurich, where the hall was jammed. Venus Williams will have hers later this month, courtesy of the International Management Group, which was only too happy to grant her a wild card for its event in Oakland, California, where agents from every management firm will take up where Don King left off and try to sign her as a client. (IMG drew the early bead on Hingis, signing her when she was 12.)

## Vantage Point



So for anyone who gets a kick out of watching adolescent girls perform for posterity and various other beneficiaries, thank goodness for the "phase-in" approach of the WTA Tour's new age-eligibility legislation.

That's what's making it possible for Hingis and Williams to work a full 12-event schedule at 14, if they choose. Plus attend school. Plus develop a healthy footing in their peer group. Plus give their corporate sponsors the time, energy and results for turning a healthy profit. Plus do their part for public relations; after all, everyone loves a novelty.

If Hingis and Williams weren't rushing into professionalism this year, there would be no novelties on the WTA Tour. Not next year, when 14-year-olds will be treated as 15-year-olds but prohibited from top-tier events and the Grand Slams. Not in 1996, when 14-year-olds will actually be treated like 14-year-olds under the new rules and become ineligible to play professionally at any level.

No wonder the hurry to rejuvenate the game with some bona fide juveniles.

Hingis, who dominated juniors, waited only three days after turning 14 to play her first pro match, and barely one victory into her new career she received a 6-4, 6-0 comeuppance from Mary Pierce in the second round at Zurich on Thursday.

How did it feel to lose? It felt momentous and lucrative, but not too momentous and lucrative. Hingis made it clear that the bigger pressure would rest with the debut later this month of her fellow 14-year-old, Williams, the player in the uneasy hot spot of being the first Made-in-the-U.S.A. phenom since Jennifer Capriati.

"I think in the U.S.A. that things are very different because there's a great deal of pressure on the players, especially by the companies who sponsor, and there's much more money at stake," said the German-speaking Hingis, who has evidently received high-caliber coaching for more than just her strokes.

Hingis said she was satisfied with her debut and ready, after two more European events this fall, to get back to school and the new horse her new career is feeding.

Pierce, who also turned pro at 14, said she supported Hingis' return to school.

"I was able to compete at 14, but I think it would have been better if I'd stayed in school," said Pierce, who played 10 events in her debut season.

Hingis' namesake, Martina Navratilova, president of the WTA Tour Players Association and a longtime opponent of 14-year-olds in her workplace, was judgmental about Hingis' presence in Zurich, which upstaged her own retirement appearance there, an indignity she'll suffer again in Oakland with Williams.

"She might be No. 1 in two years, but will she last five years?" said Navratilova. "She's very good for her age, but she's been groomed for that; they all have."

When they weren't discussing Hingis in Zurich, everybody was wondering why Williams, who holds no junior titles, deserves a wild card at Oakland.

Rick Macci, her coach, said it seems pretty obvious. "I'm as curious as anybody about her shot selection under pressure and her overall stage presence; I haven't seen it, nobody has," he said. "But with all the publicity and expectations, any tournament promoter would be able to sell tickets for this situation."

These 14-year-olds make fine salesgirls.

In Pompano, Florida, Williams approves of the new age limits, saying, "I think it's very healthy for tennis because it'll help them take it slow and have long careers."

But won't it be too bad if she and Hingis aren't one of "them?"

## Couples Falter as Ireland Upsets U.S. in Dunhill Cup

The Associated Press

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland — Fred Couples squandered a three-stroke lead as the United States lost to Ireland on Friday and left the door to golf's Dunhill Cup semifinals wide open to its rivals.

A member of the American team that won the competition last year, Couples was three up on Darren Clarke after five holes. But his putting fell apart after the seventh and he bogeyed three of the last nine as Clarke, who collected four birdies, shot a 71 to win by three.

That came after Curtis Strange had scored 74 to beat Paul McInley by two and Ireland's Philip Walton had produced a level par 72 to down Tom Kite by four.

With Japan beating New Zealand, 2-1, all four teams are level on points in Group One and all have a chance of gaining Sunday's semifinal.

In another upset, Dave Barr sank a 14-foot birdie putt at the last to edge Nick Price, the PGA and British Open titlist, as Canada downed Zimbabwe, 2-1, to give itself a semifinal chance. Barr's 68 was the third-best round of the day and he beat Price by one.

In Saturday's last round robin games, the Americans take on New Zealand and Ireland meets Japan. The top team in each of the four groups advances to the semifinal and final stages Sunday.

Scotland and South Africa, who both won Friday, will battle for a semifinal place in Group

Three. So will England and Australia, who both won for the second time in Group Two.

Both Group Four results were upsets. As well as Canada's victory over Zimbabwe, Germany downed Sweden 2-1 thanks to Alexander Cejka's victory over Anders Forsbrand at the second extra hole. As in Group One, all four teams have the same points.

An American victory would have eliminated the Irish and made the defending champion heavily favored to advance.

Strange and Couples both said they putted "horribly" against the Irish while Kite went off to the practice ground "to try and find a swing."

"Darren played well," Couples said of Clarke's performance. "But if I had putted well, I feel it would have been a different match. At one stage I was three ahead but, after that, nothing seemed to go right."

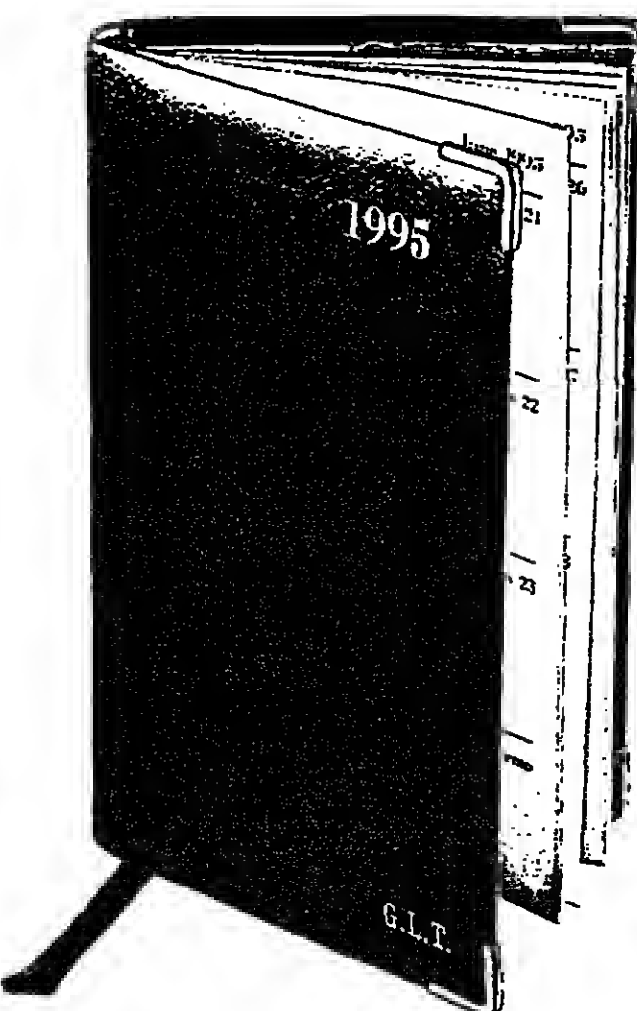
For a while Friday, the scores seemed to get better and better in conditions far calmer than the wild, windy weather that effected Thursday's play.

The best scores of the day, and the tournament, came in the Australia-Spain match. Steve Elkington scored a five-under par 67 to beat Miguel Angel Martin by three and Jose Rivero tied the match with another 67, beating Robert Allenby by two.

Greg Norman clinched a 2-1 victory for the Australians with a 70, winning by two strokes from Miguel Angel Jimenez, who bogeyed the 16th and 17th.



Darren Clarke led the Irish team to victory Friday, overcoming Fred Couples, who squandered a three-stroke lead.

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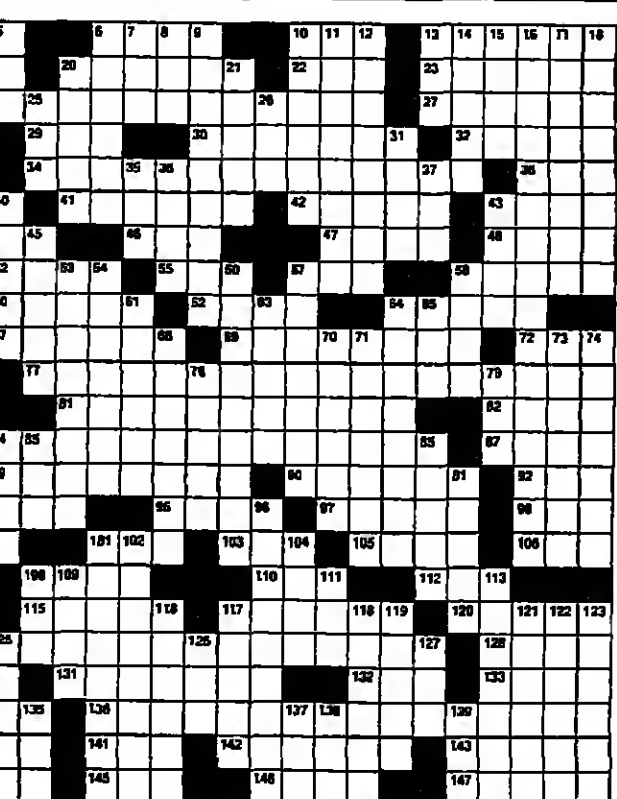
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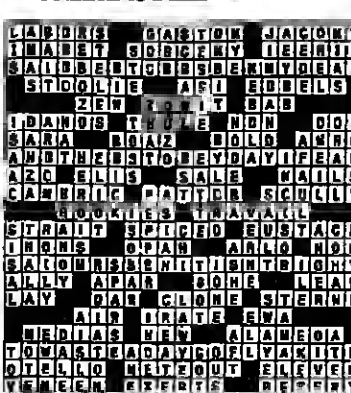
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DAVE BARRY

## The Così Fan Tutte Fans

MIAMI — I really didn't want to get into another fight with the classical music people.

A while back I wrote a column in which I was mildly critical of classical music on the ground that it sucks. Rather than respond to these arguments on their intellectual merits, many classical music fans responded with snotty personal attacks in which they suggested that I am the kind of cultural moron who sits around all day watching TV with a beer in one hand and the remote control in the other. This is a lie. Sometimes I have beers in BOTH hands, forcing me to operate the remote control with my feet.

No, seriously, I happen to be a highly cultured individual. I have been involved in tour groups that walked briskly past some of the world's finest works of art. I own several hardcover books and have read "The Cat in the Hat Comes Back" out loud at least 400 times.

In short, I have culture out the wazoo. I just have never cared for classical music, because I believe that the artistic themes it embodies are not presented in a manner that is intellectually relevant for the modern listener. Take, for example, the following unedited lyrics, written by Lorenzo da Ponte for the Mozart opera "Così fan tutte" (literally, "Anne Get Your Gun").

Che sembianze! Che vestiti!  
Che figure! Che mustacchi!

After carefully analyzing these lyrics, the objective critic is forced to arrive at one incontrovertible conclusion: They are written in a completely foreign language. Compare the seemingly deliberate impenetrability of those lyrics with the inviting clarity of the 1964 song "Mamma Mia" in which Don and Dewey, exploring the complex depths of human relationships, state:

You got to do the Mamma  
Jammer  
If you want my love.

Please do not misunderstand me: I am not saying that people cannot enjoy opera. I am just saying that these people are wrong. They also could be in big medical trouble. I base this statement on an Associated Press article concerning an alarming incident in Denmark involving an okapi. The article states that this okapi — I am not making this quotation up — "died from stress apparently triggered by opera singers."

The okapi was in a zoo 300 yards from a park where opera singers were rehearsing. A zoo spokesperson was quoted as saying that okapis "can be severely affected by unusual sounds."

Could opera, in sufficient doses, be fatal to human beings? The only way to find out is to conduct a scientific experiment, in which we would take a group of volunteer subjects — I am willing to courageously volunteer that these subjects should be scientists from the Tobacco Institute — strap them into chairs, and blast opera at them 24 hours a day until they are dead.

Once this experiment had proved scientifically that opera music is fatal, it would be time to think about requiring that some kind of surgeon-general warning be prominently displayed on Luciano Pavarotti.

Ultimately, we may have to ban opera altogether, along with — you can't take chances with the public health — ballet, non-rhyming poetry, movies with subtitles and any sculpture that does not accurately depict naked women. I realize that, for taking this stand, I'm going to be harshly criticized by the so-called "cultured" crowd. But I frankly cannot worry about that, because I have the courage of my convictions.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

## Brickbats and Bouquets: Entente Not So Cordiale

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Over the centuries, Anglo-French relations represent to bystanders the unenviable mix of loathing and inextinguishable attraction that only the most difficult couples of one's acquaintance can achieve. The Entente Cordiale, it is clear, was no such thing: It was just another appointment with the marriage counselor and clearly another visit is due.

The Anglo-French *folie à deux* dates to 1066, shortly after which the Normans reported that the English

MARY BLUME

had tails, and is in full paroxysm right now. A few months back, a pseudonymous French professor published a book describing the English — whom of course he said he deeply loved — as "the most dirty, hypocritical and bestial of races" while a London tabloid, railing against the EU president, ran a headline saying "Up Yours Delors" and advised readers to kick "the feckin' French in the Gauls."

At a happily higher level, *Le Figaro* Magazine a few weeks ago accused Britain of bad faith in hanging on to the Minquiers, a chain of rocky islets off Brittany that make the Andes look like Palm Beach. And in last week's Sunday Times a history professor contributed an article titled "Do We Need Lessons from the French?" It was apparently provoked by a French report citing Britain as a model of decline — odd criticism, the professor noted, when the French Academy is engaged in such barbarities as abolishing the circumflex and neglecting the imperfect subjunctive.

All of which means that the couple is getting along as well as usual. So well and so usually, in fact, that Paris is currently devoting two exhibitions to the British, displaying brickbats as bouquets. The occasion for the shows is the opening of the Channel Tunnel, hailed by Swinburne in 1882 when there was little reason to think it would ever be built:

'Sweetest enemy' called in days  
since at end,  
Now found and hailed of England  
sweeter friend.



Nineteenth-century French caricature of an English family visiting a Paris museum.

The first exhibition, at the Louvre, has as its subject British art in French public collections and shows only how little British art of quality French institutions troubled to acquire. "French collections have little to boast of in this domain," grumbled an embarrassed *Le Monde*, labeling the show as one to be missed, while the Sunday Times was gleefully gracious: "This is one of those shows where the absences are almost as telling as the presences." Point to Great Britain.

France scores better with the second show, at the Carrière museum, although it is also very weak. It is called "Les Anglais à Paris au 19e

siècle" and is devoted to English visitors from just before the Napoleonic wars until roughly the Entente Cordiale.

At the start of the show the Briton is still the gross and carnivorous *raffish*, John Bull himself. He represents the crude and intrusive *étranger* since, as the catalogue points out, all foreigners were considered English, whatever their origin.

After the fall of Napoleon, a new curiosity arrived to bivouac with the allied troops on the Champs-Élysées: the kilted Scot. Like the exotic giraffe, which arrived at the Jardin des Plantes a few years later, he inspired fashion and awakened curiosity. As

cartoons in the show indicate, even Parisians never discovered the secret beneath the kilt.

As Parisians saw more and more British visitors the *fat ruffish* was replaced by a more enduring image. The British are lean and gawky, with beaky noses and the teeth of an Arc de Triomphe also-ran. "Some are ugly or grotesque in the extreme, with heron's feet, stork's necks, always having the large white front of teeth, the projecting jaws of *carri-vora*," the historian Taine wrote later in the century in "Notes sur l'Angleterre."

They are prudish ("Shocking!" they say when confronted by a nude

statue) but prurient when faced by a pretty coquette. Perfidious Albion.

In addition to casual visitors, there was a growing English colony led by such art collectors as Lord Hertford and Sir Richard Wallace and by the extravagant Lord Seymour, who founded the Jockey Club. By 1891 there were more than 12,000 Britons resident in Paris.

For visitors, life focused around the Rue de Rivoli, at what was then Maurice's hotel and at Galignani's bookshop, which also published an English-language newspaper. English actors came over to play (while French spectators cried, "Down with Shakespeare, he's one of Wellington's men!"). French shops offered such specialties as "maple dumplings" and French dandies took a lesson or two from their English counterparts.

The English found Paris backward in that it lacked sidewalks until later in the century but their watercolorists thought it picturesque, leaving valuable impressions of the city as it was (French painters ignored Paris for more exotic places). An indelible French custom was apparently introduced by the British: "the shake hand." Anglo-French confrontations rose almost exponentially: in 1855 when mass travel began thanks to the railway, Thomas Cook, and the Paris World's Fair. There were 40,000 British visitors, including Queen Victoria, and by the time of the 1900 fair there were 100,000.

By the end of the century the Angles were a familiar part of the scene, a cartoonist's standby with their stuffed-out sides and frightful French. In 1899, an aquatint called "L'Anglais aux Folies Bergère" showed an easel Sherlock Holmes figure, complete with deerstalker and cape.

Like most peacemaking gestures between warring couples, the exhibition is not without barbs although its good intentions in wishing to celebrate the new harmony created by the opening of the Channel Tunnel cannot be questioned. But of course the celebration turned out to be premature. The opening of the tunnel has been delayed: it leaks.

## WEATHER

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
Algeria	22/71	10/54	22/71	18/61	1		
Amsterdam	14/57	8/45	16/59	8/48	10		
Antwerp	20/59	14/57	21/59	12/53	4		
Athens	25/77	17/62	26/79	18/64	3		
Batavia	23/71	15/59	23/71	16/51	10		
Beijing	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Bombay	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Buenos Aires	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Buenos Aires	12/53	4/39	12/53	8/48	10		
Copenhagen	11/53	7/44	16/59	7/44	10		
Costa Rica	23/71	19/68	23/71	17/62	1		
Dublin	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Geneva	10/53	8/45	13/55	9/46	5		
Hamburg	13/55	9/48	16/59	9/48	10		
Helsinki	12/53	4/39	11/53	6/43	10		
London	14/57	7/44	16/59	7/44	10		
Los Angeles	10/53	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Madrid	20/59	14/57	21/59	12/53	4		
Moscow	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Mumbai	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Nairobi	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Paris	21/70	16/81	21/70	17/62	10		
Rangoon	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Rio de Janeiro	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Sao Paulo	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Seoul	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Stockholm	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Taipei	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Tokyo	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Vienna	13/55	9/48	16/59	9/48	10		
Yokohama	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Zurich	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		

North America	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
Alaska	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Arizona	10/53	8/45	13/55	9/46	5		
California	13/55	9/48	16/59	9/48	10		
Colorado	12/53	4/39	11/53	6/43	10		
Connecticut	14/57	7/44	16/59	7/44	10		
Delaware	10/53	8/45	13/55	9/46	5		
District of Columbia	14/57	7/44	16/59	7/44	10		
Florida	10/53	8/45	13/55	9/46	5		
Georgia	13/55	9/48	16/59	9/48	10		
Hawaii	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Idaho	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Illinois	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Indiana	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Iowa	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Kansas	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Kentucky	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Louisiana	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Maine	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Maryland	10/53	8/45	13/55	9/46	5		
Massachusetts	14/57	7/44	16/59	7/44	10		
Michigan	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Minnesota	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Mississippi	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Missouri	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Montana	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Nebraska	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Nevada	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
New Hampshire	14/57	7/44	16/59	7/44	10		
New Jersey	10/53	8/45	13/55	9/46	5		
New Mexico	13/55	9/48	16/59	9/48	10		
New York	14/57	7/44	16/59	7/44	10		
North Carolina	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
North Dakota	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Ohio	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Oklahoma	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Oregon	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Pennsylvania	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Rhode Island	10/53	8/45	13/55	9/46	5		
South Carolina	13/55	9/48	16/59	9/48	10		
South Dakota	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Tennessee	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Texas	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Utah	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Vermont	14/57	7/44	16/59	7/44	10		
Virginia	10/53	8/45	13/55	9/46	5		
Washington	13/55	9/48	16/59	9/48	10		
West Virginia	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Wisconsin	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Wyoming	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		

Asia	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
Algeria	22/71	10/54	22/71	18/61	1		
Amsterdam	14/57	8/45	16/59	8/48	10		
Antwerp	20/59	14/57	21/59	12/53	4		
Athens	25/77	17/62	26/79	18/64	3		
Batavia	23/71	15/59	23/71	16/51	10		
Beijing	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Bombay	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Buenos Aires	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Buenos Aires	12/53	4/39	12/53	8/48	10		
Copenhagen	11/53	7/44	16/59	7/44	10		
Costa Rica	23/71	19/68	23/71	17/62	1		
Dublin	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Geneva	10/53	8/45	13/55	9/46	5		
Hamburg	13/55	9/48	16/59	9/48	10		
Helsinki	12/53	4/39	11/53	6/43	10		
London	14/57	7/44	16/59	7/44	10		
Los Angeles	10/53	8/45	13/55	9/46	5		
Madrid	20/59	14/57	21/59	12/53	4		
Moscow	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Mumbai	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Nairobi	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Paris	21/70	16/81	21/70	17/62	10		
Rangoon	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Rio de Janeiro	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Sao Paulo	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Seoul	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Stockholm	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		
Taipei	18/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	3		
Tokyo	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Vienna	13/55	9/48	16/59	9/48	10		
Yokohama	11/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	10		
Zurich	14/57	6/43	16/59	8/48	10		

THE British fashion industry named John Galiano as its designer of the year for collections that included elegant outfits influenced by the Japanese kimono. Galiano, who won it for the first time in 1987 at age 26, received the award in London from the actress Joan Collins.

China's paramount leader and most revered living Communist, Deng Xiaoping, has been awarded a special prize for being a "Most Fortunate Old Person." He was one of 600 people awarded prizes for being "Superior Fortunate Old People," but only Deng received the "Most Fortunate Old Person Special Prize," a press report said. Deng, who turned 90 on Aug. 20, is not only "a man of noble character and high prestige," the China Business Times said Friday, "he is the most beloved among China's elderly people."

The first Beatles record ever broadcast is to be auctioned next month, autographed by Paul McCartney, and is expected to fetch about \$10,000 (\$16,000), Bonhams, a London-based firm of auctioneers, said Friday. The Radio Luxembourg library copy of "Love Me Do," the record that

launched Beatlemania, was pressed for promotional purposes in 1962. Another rarity in the sale of pop memorabilia set for Nov. 26 is an uncensored interview with the British punk group, the Sex Pistols. It was recorded at disc jockey Tony Prince's apartment in Luxembourg in 1976 and could fetch up to 8,000 pounds. Prince spent three hours editing out all of Johnny Rotten's obscenities. "The result was a broadcast with 208 bleeps sounding more like a Morse code message than an interview," a Bonhams spokesman said.

A nonprofit organization that says it helped Leona Helmsley check out of prison early is suing the hotel queen for allegedly not paying her bill. The National Center on Institutions and Alternatives said she agreed to pay \$200 an hour for its advice and assistance between July 1992 and November 1993. The group says its advice helped Helmsley's lawyer get her tax evasion sentence reduced from 30 months to 21 months. The suit seeks \$52,000. But her lawyer says the bill was paid. "It's unfortunate that sometimes when the name is Helmsley, people try to take advantage," Seth Rosenberg said.



SUPERBOOKS — Model Claudia Schiffer was at the Frankfurt Book Fair with mock-ups of her "Souvenirs et Confidences" and a fashion tome.



Your stomach's growling.